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M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspapers Discontinued.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for its payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

Financial Breezes

The Storm Abating in the East

Hopeful News From New York and Philadelphia.

The Pressure Still Felt in the West and South.

All Danger of a General Crisis Considered Past,

Timely Letter From the President.

Wise Measures Adopted By Capitalists.

Faithful Reports From All Points.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Gold opened at 114¾.

THE PROSPECT BRIGHTENING.

It is the opinion of persons conversant with financial movements that the prospect is steadily brightening. Banks and savings institutions are paying out money more freely to meet labor pay rolls, and the Government, it is stated, offer to prepay the November interest of over fourteen millions.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

It has been decided by the governing committee to open the Stock Exchange on Tuesday next. This action was precipitated by a resolution of the Clearing House, authorizing an unlimited issue of loans and certificates. Many were opposed to opening the Stock Exchange, but after the action of the Governors was made known, there was a general acquiescence. The committee will, on Monday, adopt some method in regard to the closing out of old contracts yet unsettled, and no doubt give every man ample time to turn himself and make good his obligations.

STOCKS BEFORE AND AFTER THE PANIC.

The following shows the prices current for leading stocks on Wednesday, September 17th, the day before Jay Cooke & Co. failed, and those current on the street to-day:

	Sept. 17.	Sept. 27.
New York Central	106¾	96
Lake Shore	91	62
Northwestern	81¾	37¾
Rock Island	108¼	83
Pacific Mail	43¾	29
St. Paul	49¾	37
Western Union	89	55
Wabash	59¾	41
Union Pacific	94¼	39
Ohio and Mississippi	37¾	24¾

The following shows prices current on Chicago and Boston fire panics and those on street to-day:

	Chicago fire panic.	Boston fire panic.	Present time.
N. Y. C. & R.	84¾	99	85
Lake Shore	85¾	83¾	67
Northwestern	81¾	77¾	38
Rock Island	94	101	68
Pacific Mail	40¾	81	29
Milwaukee and St. P.	51¾	51	27
W. U. Tel	92¾	69¼	55
Wabash	52	64	41
Union Pacific	39¾	39¾	24
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾	40	26

The prices given for to-day are the lowest made, and they are unreasonably low. There will be a great advance on these prices when it was announced that the Stock Exchange would be opened on Tuesday.

At the auction of forfeited stocks to-day, the following sales were made:

96 shares C., C. & I.....69
10 shares Del. & Hud. Canal Co.....104, 104¼
100 shares Ohio & Miss., preferred.....60
100 shares Morris & Essex.....80
80 shares Del., Lackawanna & Western.....85¾
100 shares Union Pacific.....10
300 shares Pacific of Missouri.....3
100 shares Atlantic & Pacific R. R., preferred..15
500 shares Chicago & N. W., preferred, 62½ to 61¾
3,000 Union Pacific Land-grant 7s.....60
3,000 Union Pacific Income 10 per cent. bonds..53

Offerings of Lake Shore and New York Central were withdrawn from sale.

DIFFICULTIES OF EXPORTERS.

Notwithstanding the difficulty experienced by shippers in negotiating bills of exchange, the exports by different steamers day after day do not appear much less than the amount carried before the present financial crisis. The quantity of cotton shipped, however, is not as large as usual, and a large amount was received direct from southern ports and immediately transferred to Liverpool vessels.

The managers of a few lines are unable to complete cargoes, have taken grain at a slight reduction per bushel, but generally the current rate for that is held. A few shippers who had engaged freight room for to-day's steamers, find it impossible to pay the rates demanded, and managers of the lines, it is stated, are, in view of the panic which has taken place since contracts were made, have accommodated them in a considerable number of cases.

A LOOK FORWARDS AND BACKWARDS.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The *Daily Bulletin* to-morrow will have the following editorial: "The week opens with hopeful indications that a reaction from the condition of the panic has set in. The demoralization does not progress, and matters, to say the least, are no worse at those points where danger is most to be apprehended. A feeling among the banks is better, and they are evidently more anxious customers more freely. The suspended settlements at the Stock Exchange have been the result of the way that the Governing Committee have announced the opening of the Board to-morrow, which is all symptoms an improved condition and better prices for securities may be reasonably anticipated. The timely liberality of the banks to their customers has done much towards staying the spread of the panic to all branches of trade. A danger which unquestionably has been very closely impending. Merchants have so far proved able to hold their goods instead of slaughtering them at panic prices, which is a most favorable feature. If matters can only be held as they now stand, a day or two longer, the irrepressible buoyancy natural to our people will carry us into a reaction that will issue in recovery."

CALLS FOR SPECIE CURRENCY.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The President of the First National bank here urges the immediate resumption of specie payment, on the ground that such action will add eighty millions dollars positive relief to the money market.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—Matters are quiet on Third street, a scarcity of currency being the only trouble. Many large manufacturing concerns have with great exertions raised a sufficient amount of currency to pay full wages to their employees, while other firms have been able to pay only fifty per cent. of the amount due.

Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, PA., September 28.—Representatives of all the banks and savings institutions of this city met to-night, and unanimously agreed to suspend payment of currency.

Allentown.

ALLENTOWN, PA., September 27.—Bankers to-day resolved to follow the example of other cities and adopt a system of certification of checks instead of paying currency in large amounts.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—In Washington the City savings bank is now in the hands of a Receiver. There are about two thousand depositors, whose joint deposits will reach upwards of $700,000. The assets are supposed to be sufficient to cover the entire responsibility of the bank.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Edwin L. Stanton, Receiver of the First National bank, has made a report of the condition of the bank to the Controller of the Currency, by which it appears that were the indebtedness of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. to the bank to be paid in full, the creditors of the bank could be paid in full and the capital stock would be unimpaired. The proportion of which the debt of the bank can actually be paid must largely depend upon the extent to which the indebtedness to it of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., shall be discharged.

The Secretary of the Treasury will not, for the present, issue a programme for the sale of gold, and purchase of bonds next month.

INTELLIGENT AND PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The following letter was written to-day:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, September 28, 1873.

Messrs. H. B. Claflin and Char. L. Anthony;

GENTLEMEN:—In response to the views you have communicated to me touching the present stringency in the money market of the country and the necessary steps to restore confidence and legitimate trade and commerce, I have the honor to communicate the following: The Government is desirous of doing all in its power to relieve the present unsettled condition of business affairs which is holding back the immense resources of the country now awaiting transportation to the seaboard and a market. Confidence on the part of the people is the first thing needed to relieve this condition, and to avert the threatened destruction of business, with its accompanying disasters to all classes of the people. To re-establish this feeling the Government is willing to take all legal measures at its command, but it is evident that no Government efforts will avail without the active co-operation of the banks and moneyed corporations of the country. With the fourteen millions already paid out in the purchase of government bonds, the means and the withdrawal of their large deposits from the Treasury, the banks have now strong enough to adopt a liberal policy on their part and by a generous system of discounts to sustain the business interests of our country. Should such a course be pursued, the forty-four millions of reserve will be considered as a basis upon which the Treasury to meet the demands of public necessity as the circumstances of the country may require. Close attention will be given to the course pursued by those who have the means at their command of rendering all aid necessary to restore trade to its proper channels and condition, with a view of strengthening the hands of those who carry out the measure above indicated. Orders have already been issued for the prepayment of the interest accruing in November.

[Signed], U. S. GRANT.

Boston.

BOSTON, September 27.—Bank presidents in this city have decided to make only small currency payments, and to issue ten millions of loan certificates.

First National Bank of Mansfield Suspends.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, September 28, 1873.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Yesterday was a day of considerable excitement on account of the failure of the First National Bank and of the admitted inability of the others to stand a run. A meeting of the officers and directors of the remaining banks was held and a resolution adopted to suspend currency payments exceeding fifty dollars on all balances. At nine o'clock in the morning a public meeting was held in Miller's Hall, at which the financial condition was discussed and resolution finally passed unanimously to sustain the banks in their course, and to still continue deposits. It is thought this step was all that saved the banks. All sorts of rumors are afloat concerning the condition of the suspended bank, but as no statement has yet been made, nothing is known definitely about its liabilities and assets. A statement is looked for to-morrow. The excitement is gradually dying away.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 27.—The financial situation here to-day appears to be improved. At the close of business an improved feeling was plainly manifest. The adoption of the resolution of the Hon. George F. Davis, by the Chamber of Commerce, commending the action of the Cincinnati banks, and expressing confidence in their management, and asking them to extend all possible accommodation to the commerce and manufactures of the city, appeared in itself to improve the feeling of the city, appeared in itself to improve the feeling of the members voting on it. During the discussion of the question, Hon. J. L. Keck, who was the author of the last resolution, spoke specially of the necessity at this time of all business firms, as well as bankers, exercising towards one another the largest possible accommodation until the panic was over. The expression of this sentiment was received with warm applause. There was no particular change in the general markets, and there is no hope of much doing until there are better facilities of affecting exchanges. Still there are no panicky prices. Nothing is actually pressing on the market. The banks and bankers generally report having passed through the new arrangement, which worked more smoothly than at any time since the first step taken. Some of the banks report having received as much currency as they had given out, notwithstanding it was supposed this was to be the pressing day of the week, owing to the large sums needed to pay operatives in manufactories. The manufacturers have generally been supplied with funds to meet their immediate wants.

CINCINNATI, September 27.—Markets are unchanged. There is little doing save of a jobbing nature. Prices of holders remain unchanged. Family flour is jobbing in currency at $6 @$7 10. Corn sold at 56c; rye sold at 75c. Other grain nominal and unchanged. Nothing doing in provisions save in a small way. Whisky 90c bbl but no sellers at this rate. Cotton lower and nominal at 17c.

Youngstown, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., September 28, 1873.

The banks here are pushed mainly, refusing all except their own paper. They expect to pass through the financial crisis uninjured. Currency is very scarce, some of the mills being unable to get checks cashed to pay their hands yesterday. One of the largest firms made an assignment last evening.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 27.—The following banks suspended payment temporarily to-day: The German bank, Masonic Savings bank, Western bank, German Insurance bank, Louisville Banking Company, Western German Savings bank, Central Savings bank. A run has been steadily increasing on these banks for the past three days. The presidents met last evening, and knowing Saturday to be ordinarily a heavy day for checks of small manufacturers, and the panic among small depositors increasing, they agreed to close their respective banks in the morning. All of them have abundant resources. Other banks in the city were heavily drawn on, but stood right, and will not be affected. The suspended banks are all savings banks, conducted and owned chiefly by Germans with large lists of small German depositors. It is believed there will be no more trouble, as confidence seems to prevail. The offices of the suspended banks met this evening to devise measures for relief.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 27.—The Clearing House Association of this city held an adjourned meeting to-night, which was attended by representatives of all the banks belonging to the association, including those that suspended yesterday and to-day. The committee appointed last night to consider and report a plan similar to that adopted in New York and other cities, providing for the issue of loan certificates and the payment of checks through the Clearing House, only submitted two reports, which are essentially the same, the only difference being that the former recommended the adoption of the New York plan in all its details, while the latter recommended the adoption of the New York plan or something similar to it. After a prolonged and somewhat irregular discussion, in which the representatives of some of the suspended banks opposed the adoption of either of the reports, both reports were tabled by a majority. The situation here is therefore essentially unchanged. A considerable amount of currency has come in from the interior of which we have heard the banks, and there has been no serious draft upon either National or savings institutions. Some of the suspended banks promise an early resumption, and only one, the Manufacturers National, admits that it will go into liquidation, and this asserts that it will be able to pay dollar for dollar.

CHICAGO, September 28.—At a meeting of the Clearing House Association last night two pans for transacting business by means of loan certificates were proposed, but were rejected, and it was voted inexpedient to issue certificates at all. This result, although a surprise, is generally commended. It is thought the improved condition of affairs justifies the banks in keeping open doors for the transaction of business, and that sufficient currency is coming in for the purchase of grain to make up for that drawn out by the banks by country customers. The officers of the Union National bank announce that they will resume business in the morning, op ning as usual at ten o'clock. The Cook County National still resumes in the morning.

Cairo, Ill.

CAIRO, September 27.—The financial panic does not seem to affect business here to any great extent. The two National and Savings banks are doing business as usual, and their officers confidently predict there will be no run on them necessarily for suspension.

Jeffersonville, Ind.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., September 28.—Quite a run was made during Saturday on the First National bank, paying all checks and closing its doors at the usual hour. At the Citizens National bank considerable excitement existed among many that crowded around the doors discussing the financial situation, but no run was made. The Jeffersonville Locomotive Company, employing seven hundred men, has suspended work in all their shops except the foundry, thus throwing out of employment about four hundred men. The firm failed to secure sufficient currency to pay off their employees, although they offered the best of paper. The Southwestern Car Company have also reduced their force, and was unable to get currency enough to meet their indebtedness on Saturday. The shipyards of Jones, Howard & Co., employing a heavy force of men succeeded in procuring a limited amount of currency here and there, to pay the hands in full, and from indications a reduction of the force has been made and several boats now on the stocks will be finished, no working hands being employed. The feeling is that all the panic is also felt at the ship yard of D. S. Barmore, but no reduction of force has been made at that yard.

St. Louis.

ST LOUIS, September 27.—The day passed quietly in financial and commercial circles. The excitement of previous days has almost entirely subsided, and there was a positively improved feeling among all classes. Prices on 'Change stiffened materially, and some articles are much higher figures than since the commencement of the panic. A number of banks announced this afternoon that they would pay all exchange checks against new currency deposits, and certify checks against deposits in checks. A fair amount of currency has been paid out to depositors, which is current for wages, and no great dissatisfaction is expressed by any one, so far as learned, on the whole a much healthier tone prevailed and greatly increased hopefulness is manifest on all sides.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 28.—A better feeling prevailed at the close of business Saturday, the National banks having received a larger amount of greenbacks on deposit than they paid out. No suspensions occurred beyond those announced on Friday.

Augusta.

AUGUSTA, GA., September 27.—There is a better feeling here to-day, but otherwise the situation is unchanged. There is nothing doing in cotton, for want of currency. Some few sales of middling were forced at 15 cents. It is believed that the suspended banks will be able to resume currency payments early next week.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 27.—The day closed in this city without additional excitement or reports of failures. The stringency is relieving, but all banks have paid out liberally on small checks to supply business demands.

Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., September 27.—There was no run on banks to-day. Deposits exceed withdrawal. The Merchants and Planters National, First National and Farley Smith, & Co, say they are strong-er than before the panic. They meet all demands in currency and will not suspend. The Freedman's Saving bank requires thirty days' notice.

Little Rock, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, September 27.—The money panic continued to-day. Never in the history of the city has money been so stringent. It is impossible to get any with any sort of collaterals.

Dubuque, Iowa.

DUBUQUE, IA., September 27.—The Commercial National bank of Dubuque is the only National bank in this city meeting all demands in full in currency to-day. Deposits have considerably decreased.

Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, September 27.—There was considerable excitement here to-day. The First National bank didn't open its doors. A notice on the door states that the causes of suspension was the failure of eastern houses and inability to realize currency. Liabilities amply secured by good assets.

London.

LONDON, September 27.—The steamer Bearing left Liverpool to-day for New York, and took $200,000 in bullion.

FIRE RECORD.

Destructive Fire at Fairplay, Col.

DENVER, Col., September 28.—Two-thirds of the flourishing mining town of Fairplay, Col., was destroyed by fire Friday night. The fire originated in the Fairplay House, and spread rapidly in every direction. All the stores, printing offices, United States land offices, postoffice, express office, hotels and other places, with two or three exceptions, were entirely destroyed. Many lost stores, stock, dwellings and everything, excepting the clothing on their persons. Much suffering will result, as the season is too far advanced for rebuilding, and the weather is already extremely cold.

Beaver County Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., September 27, 1873.

To-day was the fourth and last of the Beaver County Agricultural Fair, at which there has been an unusually large attendance. A number of races came off, which attracted much attention, the pacing race of to-day between Copper Bottom and Gipsy Tom being the most exciting and interesting, and on which considerable money changed hands. Copper Bottom won the first, fourth and fifth heats and the race in 2.30, 2.27 and 2.28¾.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

At Boston, on Saturday, the Boston base ball club scored 15 to 4 for the Mutuals.

The steamships Main, from Bremen, and Batavia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Saturday.

It is proposed, in Halifax, to raise a thousand pounds to send George Brown to row Sadler for the championship of the world. The race is to take place in the cove of Cork.

The steamship City of Chester, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Four thousand seven hundred and sixty-four emigrants arrived in New York last week.

The Labor Reformers of Boston are preparing to give a public reception to Joseph Arch, who is expected to arrive in that city from Canada in a short time.

Five car loads of provisions were subscribed by the merchants of St. Louis on Saturday, for the suffering and destitute people of Shreveport.

The attendance thus far at the Cincinnati Exposition has been 402,600. It is proposed to continue the Exposition one week longer than the time appointed.

The Indiana State Fair commences to-day.

Yellow fever, in a mild form, has made its appearance in Cairo.

The Illinois State Farmers' Association has issued a call to the various farmer associations to meet in Chicago on the 23d of October.

There were fifteen deaths from yellow fever at Shreveport yesterday.

At Memphis yesterday there were sixteen yellow fever interments. The weather is quite unfavorable for the abatement of the disease.

Thos. K. Cree, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, arrived at Denver, Col., Saturday.

Celery the Year Round.

Celery salt is a delicious relish for flavoring soups, gravies, &c. It is highly appreciated by those who are fond of celery, being in a powdered state, combined with a little salt. Put up in bottles —retail price twenty-five cents each. For sale, wholesale, by

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT, 231 Liberty street.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT

Receipts of the Month from Customs and Internal Revenue

Less Than the Usual Average

Fourteen Millions Legal Tender Reserve to be Issued.

The Secretary Confident that the Panic is Subsiding.

Foreign Financial Agents of the Government.

The District Banks.

Decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Additional Mail Service for the West

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28, 1873.

Up to Saturday inclusive the receipts from the internal revenue for September were $8,342,000. So far these receipts have been only slightly affected by the panic. There was a total from this source last year of $15,000,000, and the monthly average will be about nine and a half millions, but the receipts fall off at this season, and the Commissioner had expected about nine millions only. He thinks this sum may be cut short by the stringency in the money market, and that if this continues the receipts may be seriously affected. The manufacturers not being able to get advances from the banks wherewith to pay their taxes, will necessarily be obliged to contract their operations and shipments, and this will of course diminish the revenue.

The Customs Revenue

for the current month, up to Saturday, were about $3,000,000. This is a decided falling off from what was expected. The loss seems to have occurred chiefly during the past week. If the panic continues for the next sixty days, it is probable that the receipts from customs will be from twenty-five to fifty per cent. under the usual average.

Government Has a Mind Its Own Finances.

In view of the possible reduction of income, it is apparent that Secretary Richardson has gone so far as he could safely and prudently go in order to relieve the market, and it will, as some think, require a very careful handling of resources in order to meet the current obligations of the government. The Secretary, however, expressed himself on Saturday confidently as to his ability and power to do this and also was confident that the panic would not be of long duration. He regarded it as a sort of frenzy which could not last long.

Legal Tender Reserve.

The Secretary will at once issue and place about fourteen millions of the legal tender reserve in the Treasury as cash to meet present and other accruing obligations. This will about replace the amount just advanced for the purchase of bonds. As soon as the country shall resume its normal condition, the Secretary will gradually retire the circulation to the limit which has been usually observed.

The Government's Foreign Agents.

The Secretary's attention having been drawn to the subject of the appointment of bankers at London to succeed Henry Clews & Co., he stated that the subject had not been considered, and intimated that there was no immediate necessity for it, inasmuch as the house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., in London, were paying promptly the drafts of the United States ministers, consuls and others upon Henry Clews & Co. This is the reason why the drafts of these officers draw for their quarterly salaries and expenses, and the Secretary says that they will be put to no inconvenience whatever.

The District Banks

have generally agreed to pay out certified checks in lieu of currency, with the exception of Messrs. Riggs & Co., who it is understood, are ready as usual to honor all drafts upon them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26, 1873.

ADDITIONAL MAIL SERVICE

has been ordered on the Independence, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota railway from Cedar Rapids to West Union, thirty miles, and from Independence to Fottsville, twenty-four miles, to take effect October 1st.

BRANDY PEACHES AND CHERRIES.

In response to the inquiry whether a person who sells brandy peaches, brandy cherries, &c., is liable to a special tax as liquor dealer, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that the said articles are bona fide, sold as such and contain only the necessary quantity of brandy to preserve the fruit, the dealer must pay a special tax for selling brandy.

PAYMENT OF TAXES.

Several inquiries have been made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from collectors and others asking what course to pursue in regard to paying taxes to the government are unable to raise the currency with which to make payments. The Commissioner says that the law allows payments to be made only in legal tenders or in certificates of deposit, and collectors will receive payments in any other way do so at their own risk.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28, 1873.

PENNSYLVANIA APPOINTMENTS.

L. K. Lippincott, of Pennsylvania, is appointed Recorder of the General Land Office, vice C. H. Boynton resigned.

CASUALTIES.

Child Run Over on the Northern Central.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, September 27, 1873.

A daughter of Henry Hill, aged seven years, was struck by the Niagara Express East this afternoon. She was thrown from the track, her skull fractured, and leg badly bruised above the knee. She was unconscious an hour. Her recovery is hoped for. The train was passing a freight, and the child did not see the train across in rear of the freight as the Niagara came up.

Drowned in a Spring.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE O., September, 27 1873.

A young man named George Sellers, residing a few miles out of town, was found dead in a spring near the road this morning. He had got from a wagon and gone to the spring for a drink, when he took a fit, to which he was subject, and fell into the spring head foremost.

Killed by a Coal Train.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., September 27, 1873.

Thomas Morris, a brother of John and Evan Morris, extensive coal dealers here, was run over by a coal train yesterday and killed.

Fell From a Moving Train.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KENDALLVILLE, IND., September 28, 1873.

A young man by the name of Heimer, while in the act of getting on the four o'clock express on the G. R. and I. R. R. yesterday, at this place, fell and was badly hurt, being dragged a considerable distance by the car steps and the car wheels afterwards passing over, breaking both shoulders and hurting him inwardly. His recovery is doubtful.

A Woman and Two Children Drowned.

CAIRO, September 27.—Last night a woman and two children, who came up on the steamer Ohio Belle from Memphis, attempted to jump aboard the steamer Illinois, as she was backing out at Commons, Ky., and fell into the river and were drowned. Their names were not ascertained and the bodies not recovered.

Falling in of a Wall—Two Men Injured, One Seriously.

ST. LOUIS, September 27.—Late this afternoon a portion of the rear wall of the extensive five-story warehouse of Samuel Cupples fell in with a terrible crash, operating a gap in the building fifty feet from the ground to the roof. Three men, Thos. Mier, D. A. Pickler and Mr. Davis, who were working on the inside, narrowly escaped coming out with the wall. Mier & Pickler were covered with two or three feet of debris. Mier was seriously injured and Pickler badly cut about the head and bruised on the body. Davis escaped unhurt. The building was entirely new. The cause of the accident is said to be the inadequate strength of the piers on the ground-floor to sustain the wall above.

CRIMES.

Suicide of an Old Lady.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., September 27, 1873.

Mrs. Gill, about sixty years of age, committed suicide by drowning in the Beaver river, opposite this place, early this morning. Her body was found in the water about 8 o'clock. It is supposed that temporary insanity was the cause of the act.

The Weston Murder.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 27.—Lowenstein, the alleged murderer of John D. Lewis, of Pendleton, who was killed in August, was brought here from Canada to-day and arraigned. He said he was too poor to employ counsel, and the Court assigned $50 for counsel. Trial will take place the first Monday in December.

Terrible Murder in Susquehanna County.

SCRANTON, September 27.—The bodies of Mrs. O'Mara, aged 45 years, and her daughter, aged thirty, were found near Montrose station, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, this morning. The Coroner's jury elicited sufficient evidence to warrant the belief that they were murdered and placed on the track by Daniel O'Mara, son of the former woman, and a brother of the latter Irving. Blood was found on Irving's clothes and at several points between O'Mara's house and the railroad track, a distance of two and a half miles. Daniel O'Mara inherited some property on condition that he would support the mother and her daughter. The latter was partially blind from her birth. Daniel and Irving are in jail.

Arrest of Two Alleged Murderers.

RICHMOND Va., September 27.—Robert Dunlap was arrested in Staunton to-day for the murder of James Carpenter, in Columbus, Ohio, in July 1872. He resisted desperately making it necessary to shoot him to secure him. He is now subject to requisition. Information has been sent to the Governor of Connecticut, of the arrest in Culpepper county, of Cameron Dennis, charged with a murder in New London.

Saloon Keeper Murdered.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 28.—A saloon keeper named Isaac Jackson was shot last night by two rowdy brickyard hands, John Cape and Bob Moore, who had a dispute with the barkeeper, and attacked him with ale bottles and a water pitcher.

Suicide of a Bankfiaman.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., September 28.—Albert Doty, aged about thirty, employed as a draughtsman in the office of the architect of the new State House, committed suicide last evening by shooting himself in the head. Disappointment in love is said to be the cause.

Murder in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, September 28.—An *Enquirer* special from Lexington reports that last Saturday, near Chilesburg, Kentucky, in Fayette county, Montgomery Parker, a farmer, quarreled with John Wells, a boy whom he had in his employ, when Wells left on foot, whereupon Parker followed on horseback and shot Wells dead in the high way, while begging for mercy. Six or seven citizens witnessed the murder. Parker made his escape.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain

BOMBARDMENT OF ALICANTE FOR SEVEN HOURS—MANY EDIFICES IN RUINS.

MADRID, September 27.—Evening.—General Ceballos and Minister Maisonave arrived at Alicante Friday, and were enthusiastically received by the people. The efforts of foreign consuls to prevent the bombardment of the city by the insurgent men-of-war failed. Admiral Yelverton declined to go beyond his instructions from London, which were to maintain an absolutely neutral position. The merchant shipping left port and anchored outside.

The British fleet was moored in the harbor on the right, the French on the left, and eleven other foreign men of war, including German, occupied the centre. Inside of these lines the rebel ironclads Numancia and Mendez Nunez took up their positions and prepared to bombard the place. The German commander at the last moment offered to stop hostilities, but the English and French commanders refused to join him in the act.

The bombardment was opened at five o'clock this (Saturday) morning and five hundred projectiles, some of which were filled with petroleum, were thrown into the city. Great damage was done and several edifices are in ruins.

A vigorous fire was returned from the forts and batteries on the shore, and with effect; for at the end of seven hours the rebel iron-clads slipped their cables and withdrew in a damaged condition. Minister Maisonave telegraphed at noon to day that the bombardment had ended, and declared that it was a wanton outrage which should be held up to the reprobation of Europe.

The men-of-war Vitoria and Alamanza, recently released by the British, will be dispatched to the relief of Alicante.

Further particulars show that the insurgents directed their fire chiefly at the castle which overhangs the town at an altitude of four hundred feet, hoping that by the fall of its walls a part of the city might be destroyed. One shell struck a public building in which the military and city authorities were assembled. The city walls are damaged in several places. The rebel vessels at one time came close to shore, but they were driven off by a brigade and well directed fire from the jetties. The Mendez Nunez lost her funnel. Minister Maisonave states the most assault points during the action and encouraged the men at the guns.

Germany.

DEATH OF LOUISE MUHLBACH.

BERLIN, September 28.—Louise Muhlbach, the celebrated German novelist, is dead.

England.

ACCIDENTS ON ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

LONDON, September 27.—There were nine accidents on English railways yesterday. No one is reported killed, though a number of persons were injured.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, September 27.—Arrived out, Cuba from New York and Olympus from Boston.

QUEENSTOWN, September 28.—Arrived—Steamship City of Brooklyn, from New York, and Ohio, from Philadelphia.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 27, 5 P. M.—Consols 92¾@92¾. American Securities—5-20s of '65, 94¼; do 67, 93; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 90¾; Erie 41¾.

FRANKFORT, September 27.—Bourse of 62, 96¾.

PARIS, September 27.—Rentes 56 francs 27½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 27.—Cotton quiet at 8¾a 9¼d; sales 10,000 bales; American, 3,000; speculation and export, 500. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Cheese 61s.

ANTWERP, September 27.—Refined petroleum 42 francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 27, 1873.

WILKIE COLLINS

was received this evening by the Lotos Club.

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.

Samuel C. Sheppard, of the firm of Ward & Co., merchants, committed suicide at his residence. For some time past he had occasional fits of melancholy.

STATUE TO JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

The colossal bronze statue in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, of John Howard Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home," was unveiled to-day in presence of over six thousand persons. Addresses were made, the children of the public schools sang "Home, Sweet Home, America," and John G. Saxe read the original poem.

SHREVEPORT SUFFERERS.

The Hanover National Bank acknowledges the additional contribution of $362 for the relief of Shreveport.

ROSENZWEIG'S CASE.

Counsel for Jacob Rosenzweig, in the tombs awaiting a new trial on the charge of having caused the death of Alice Augusta Bowlsby by malpractice, argued a motion to-day for his discharge, on the ground that the law under which he was tried and indicted had been repealed. The District Attorney opposed the motion. The Court, while giving it as its impression with the exception of counsel, was correct, concluded to reserve its decision.

THE OLD CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Foreign files received to-night contain reports of the proceedings of the Old Catholic Congress. The resolution adopted supplementing the Synodal order provided that Baumgarten be consecrated as bishop by last year's Congress, with the object of opening negotiations with other religious committees with the aim of effecting a union of the churches. Two committees shall be appointed competent to negotiate each with the Greek, Anglican and other churches. The Anglican, Greek, Lutheran and others. The motion was supported by Prof. Michaelis, and at his request Dr. Reinkens, the bishop-elect, was introduced, dealing more especially with the churches of the East, should have its seat at Munich, and another, giving the bishop power to appoint bishops for parts of the West, should have its seat at Bonn. The establishment of a theological faculty consisting of members of the same body, and are by their unionistic efforts (among which is the foundation of a seminary at Bonn) to help the cause of unionistic tendencies) to pave the way for a truly "Ecumenical Council to open in 1874, at which they will meet at Rome." Very Rev. Mr. Howson, Dean of Chester, conveyed to the congress his own and the greetings of the Archbishop of Canterbury and wishes for the success of the old catholic movement. Bishop Reinkens, on behalf of the Germans, expressed his gratitude to the English divines.

The Bishop of Maryland, in congratulating the old Catholic movement faithful, concluded his speech in these words: "May I live to sit side by side with him in the council of brothers gathered to labor and pray and to work for sweet concord." The Archbishop also read a letter from another American Bishop, in which the writer asserts the old Catholic of the spreading and purely interest felt concerning their cause in the United States, concluding, "There were over 40,000 prayers offered at one time for the old Catholic movement may result in hastening on the time when among the followers of Christ, there may be one Lord, one faith and one baptism." In his concluding address Prof. Von Schulte stated that centuries there has been no such similar example as the Old Catholic Congress in which the clergy and laity have met to determine conjointly upon their ecclesiastical affairs. Finally he exhorted the old Catholics to flock about their bishop truly faithful and faithful. The assembly cheered the Bishop enthusiastically. Dr. Reinkens and Archbishop Heykens once more spoke to thank other churches represented at the Congress for the sympathy they had displayed, and the proceedings closed.

NEW YORK, September 28, 1873.

THE GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH AFRICAN EXPEDITIONS.

A letter from Albert Bushnell, dated Gaboon, Africa, August 4th, to Professor Guyot of the American Geographical Society, states that the German exploring expedition left for the interior with the intention of crossing and establishing communication between the eastern and western coasts of Africa. The English Livingstone relief expedition was at the mouth of the Congo, and all well. The French expedition is at Menza, on the Ogovi river.

THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC UNION

met last night, at the residence of Archbishop McCloskey. Dr. Anderson, of the Catholic Protectory, occupied the chair. Dr. Anderson, in opening, said that the object of their gathering was to consider the practicability of pilgrimages in America. If a pilgrimage could not be conveniently made in fact, it admitted of accomplishment in spirit. The doctor proposed that the month of October be selected for the pursuance of a spiritual pilgrimage in the United States. The Archbishop objected on very essential grounds, as October would not give them time to inform the holiness of the pope and thereby secure an opportunity of procuring plenary indulgence, already given to those who have undertaken pilgrimages actively. Archbishop McCloskey explained that it was the object of this pilgrimage for all Catholics to unite in prayer for the recovery of the temporalities of the church, and to exercise in union a moral influence over the enemies of Catholicity.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 27, 11 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States, fresh and brisk southerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with rain, especially for the Northern portion.

For New England the pressure will diminish, with fresh and occasional brisk winds from the southeast and southwest, increasing cloudiness and possibly occasional rain. For the South Atlantic states, gentle and fresh east to south winds, partly cloudy weather and coast rains. For the Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, gentle and fresh southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain areas. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloud

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1873.

ONE of the things "which no fellah can find out," The Pittsburgh *Post's* actual position on the tariff question.

THE death of the Democratic party on the ensuing 14th of October will be sufficient evidence that the *Post* attended the patient professionally.

REGISTRATION, assessment, and a thorough canvass of the votes of every election district in the State, are the immediate duties devolving on the Republicans of Pennsylvania. These important matters should be attended to without any delay.

THE Democracy of Pennsylvania having by their pusillanimous avoidance of the great, vital issue of the day—the tariff question—placed the nails in their political coffin, let the Republican voters of the State see to it that they are driven thoroughly home.

PEOPLE are beginning to talk about something else besides the financial troubles—and this is one of the surest signs that we are steadily working our way out of them. While there is no inclination to underrate the gravity of the situation, even now, there is at the same time so little disposition to magnify its embarrassments, present or prospective. Taking in the whole situation, it is pretty certain that the panic has at length ended, and that all our national and savings banks have passed the crisis in their affairs.

THE more one thinks of the proposition of that notorious stock-gambler, VANDERBILT, to go into partnership with the government, putting up ten millions of dollars with the government's thirty millions, and taking security from the banks for repayment, the more frigid does its impudence appear; this man's patriotism being of so exalted a character that it will not permit him to pay the taxes due from the New York Central Railroad, amounting to nearly two millions of dollars in the aggregate. The government should apply the screws to him.

AN outspoken editor of a Democratic paper published in the interior of Missouri, says that "Governor Woosox is a fool, an ass, and ought to be kicked out of the community." This for no other reason than that he merely permits the scoundrels and murderers who are overrunning that State, to snap their fingers in his face with impunity, and is utterly incompetent to govern. The Pittsburgh *Post* should take this harsh-voiced editor in hand; Missouri—if we recollect aright—being one of the Commonwealths not long ago instanced by our contemporary as a very model of Democratic tranquility and order.

HERE is something which the intelligent and thinking masses of Pennsylvania, and of Allegheny county in particular, would do well to remember at the present juncture of affairs; viz: that every departure from a simple Republican platform has only had the effect of playing into the hands of the Democratic party. It has been so with "Labor Reform," with "Liberalism," and is fast proving so with the "Grange" movement. Voters who wish to avoid the mortification of feeling that they have accomplished simply nothing, should therefore fight shy of all new parties, under whatsoever taking designation they may be christened.

THE statement of an evening paper of Saturday that "a general suspension of the banks of this city, on Monday," was looked for, is wholly incorrect. There has been no meeting called, as yet; but it is possible a meeting may be held to-day, to discuss the propriety of calling a meeting of the Clearing House Association, to take action relative to paying large sums with certified checks, and to settle balances at the Clearing House with certificates. Should this arrangement be made, it will be in no sense a "general suspension," but a mere expedient whereby business can be carried on between the banks themselves without the use of so much currency.

NEW YORK has a school devoted to the free instruction of the apprentices and mechanics of that city; each scholar being particularly instructed in those branches most nearly connected with the trade or occupation in which he is especially engaged. Classes in mechanical, architectural and free-hand drawing, bookkeeping, &c., are thronged every evening during the week. Here is a timely hint for Pittsburgh. No city in the Union embraces a greater variety of branches of manufacturing, mechanical and art occupations than our own; and the establishment of such a school could not fail to prove directly beneficial to those for whose instruction it would be principally intended, while its incidental advantages to the community at large would be many and substantial.

Two weeks from to-morrow our own State, Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin will hold their general elections. In the West, so far as the Democratic party is concerned, it is virtually out of the field, and might as well be buried a thousand fathoms deep in the bosom of the political ocean. Only in Pennsylvania is it making anything more than a mere pretence of a fight. Here, however, it is different. Quite a lively canvass is being made, and although there is not the slightest doubt of the final result, Republicans do their duty, it is none the less evident that sanguine hopes are entertained of carrying the election through that Republican indifference which may arise from a too great sense of security. Let the Republican voters in the State bear in mind that the continued ascendancy of the party of patriotism and progress depends entirely unpon their collective—which means their individual—fidelity and vigilance.

ONE of the most important industries of Pennsylvania is the leather manufacturing interest; and, notwithstanding the prevalent financial depression, business has never been more prosperous than at present. Reports from Philadelphia state that there is a large and increasing demand in all kinds of leather. Purchasers and orders are coming in from all parts of the country, the East especially, and the factors generally experience difficulty in keeping up to the demand made upon them. Prices for all grades are reasonably low this season, which may, to some extent, account for the increased sales; but the principal cause assigned for the greatly increased demand for leather is the opening of so many boot and shoe factories in other States. The following statistics of the trade in this State are of general interest: There are 800 tanneries, 294 engines, and 134 water-powers. The bark used yearly amounts to 322,110 cords, costing $3,500,887; the skins and sides tanned annually are 4,000,000 of the former and 1,617,520 of the latter. The hides tanned are 1,808,760. The capital employed represents $11,800,000; the material used, $13,994,000; the products amount in value to $19,828,320, and the wages to $1,684,790.

ABOUT the sublimest illustration of brazen effrontery on record, is furnished by the trustees of Lexington College, Virginia—the institution over which General LEE presided at the time of his death—who have just issued a circular asking Northern men and women to contribute toward the erection of a monument to his memory—the memory of the man who turned upon his country in the hour of her greatest need, and drew against her the very sword she had taught him how to use. And what adds to the unspeakable impudence of the matter is, that simultaneously with this request that the loyal people of the country should give them money to carry on the worship of their their traitor hero, the Bourbons of that State are prosecuting their political campaign under the rallying cry of Virginia for "Virginians alone"—or, in other words, the ostracism of every Republican, native or foreign, white or black, within the borders of the Commonwealth. What do our Pennsylvania bluecoats think of such a "Lost Cause" appeal, on the one hand, and of such a baleful spirit of prejudice and hatred, on the other? For it is universally claimed by the organs of Democracy, that the vital principles of the party are everywhere one and indivisible.

IN an article on Southern manufactures the *Tribune* states that Georgia has $3,433,265 invested in the manufacture of cotton, and says that the mills are prosperous and paying good dividends, some of them much larger ones than the best mills in the East. Whereupon a Democratic paper remarks: "The example of Georgia should be followed by every Southern State and an extensive system of home manufactures be built up." Quite true. The best friend of the South at the present day would be the man who should prevail on the people to turn a large portion of their labor and capital to such purposes. But with what grace can Democratic papers give such advice so long as the platform-builders of the Democracy persist in denouncing the protective tariff as an intolerable grievance? According to the English Board of Trade returns for the first eight months of the present year, there has been a very large decrease in the imports of raw materials for manufacture, a third of a million pounds sterling being in cotton alone—the result of the increased home consumption consequent on the gratifying progress which, under the fostering influence of Protection, the manufacture of that staple is making in the Southern States. Have the Ohio Bourbons a grudge against their political allies in that section, that they should clamor for the abolition of a policy which is inuring so greatly to the general advantage? And does the *Post* really believe that when the Wilkesbarre Convention indorsed this free-trade hullabaloo as "sound in principle," that body, in so doing, actually represented the views and sentiments of the majority of the rank and file of the party in Pennsylvania? If so, it will find itself terribly mistaken when election day comes 'round.

THE QUESTION REOPENED.

Captain HALL's death is still a subject of conversation and discussion. By the apparently concurrent statements on the subject made by the members of the expedition lately arrived at Dundee the question seemed for a time to have been pretty satisfactorily settled. On reflection it appeared to most people very improbable that Captain HALL had been foully dealt with, and this judgment was strongly confirmed by the alleged unanimous testimony of all the intelligent persons about him during his illness. Dr. BESSEL in particular, the man on the ship presumably best qualified to form a correct opinion on the subject, was emphatic in referring the death to natural causes, calling the disease apoplexy, and giving a full report of the symptoms by which it was marked. It now appears, however, that the members of the expedition lately rescued are not, as represented, of one mind concerning the cause of their commander's death. WILLIAM MORTON, well known to the public as a creditable associate of Drs. KANE and HAYES in their arctic explorations, professes to feel sure that HALL was poisoned, and foully treated by his physician afterwards. Of course, the effect of this statement is to reopen the whole offensive question. It is idle to talk about the unfairness of discussing it in the absence of the person or persons implicated in the charge thus made, and in ignorance of essential circumstances. The horrible charge has been made, and whether people talk or write about it or not, they have their thoughts and suspicions, and no additional harm is done by expressing them.

When apoplexy was first mentioned as the cause of HALL's death two or three men more or less acquainted with the arctic regions hastened into print to assert that the disease was unknown in those latitudes. But this statement was soon effectually contradicted, as the annals of arctic navigation furnish three or four examples of persons in perfect health being suddenly seized and carried off by the disease in question. A case of the kind occurred in Captain MCCLINTOCK's expedition, the victim being the carpenter of the FOX. In the instance of Captain HALL, a source of difficulty, if not of suspicion, from the first, has been the symptoms of the malady as described by the plain seamen who were with him. However, allowance was made for possible misapprehension or misuse of terms on their part, and a more scientific or, at least, a more careful report has been impatiently waited for. Such a report has at length been given in the statement of Dr. EMIL BESSEL, and in the judgment of some physicians it only increases the difficulty of believing that HALL died of apoplexy. Criticizing the report a physician writing in a New York paper a few days ago said: "The causes of apoplexy are very numerous, but the resulting symptoms are very uniform in their general character, and I venture the assertion that there is not a medical practitioner in the United States who will say that he has ever treated a case of apoplexy where the patient (as HALL was) was first attacked with vomiting, was not comatose, but maintained a lively and active delirium for two weeks, during which time the chief symptom was a perpetual aprehension of being shot. So far as described the case of Captain HALL does not present a single well marked symptom of apoplexy." After somewhat more of similar tenor this New York doctor concludes that "our present lights clearly show that Captain HALL did *not* die of apoplexy."

Taken in connection with the suspicions however unreasonably or unjustly directed against Dr. BESSEL by the statement of MORTON, and by other circumstances, so flat and confident a contradiction of his diagnosis of the Captain's disease, cannot fail to command attention. Dr. BESSEL, whose judgment is thus boldly questioned, is said to be a very promising young savant. If we mistake not, he is a son or other relative of the celebrated astronomer, F. W. BESSEL, with whose name all intelligent readers are familiar. F. W. BESSEL's earliest interest was physical geography, especially of the sea, which gradually led him to take up the study of astronomy, in which he became so eminent. At any rate, Dr. EMIL BESSEL, one of the HALL expedition, joined it for the cultivation and advancement of favorite sciences, and was recommended as highly competent for the work by Dr. PETERMANN, of Gotha. That either as principal or accomplice such a man should even for a moment be suspected of an atrocious crime is shocking, and fair minded people will wait impatiently for the clearing away of the doubts and misgivings which circumstances have unfortunately connected with his name. The dissensions on board the Polaris are well established, and for these Dr. BESSEL appears to have been at least in some measure responsible. Mr. KRABUT SMITH, the Danish Superintendent of Greenland, the highest functionary there, while speaking in the strongest terms of Dr. BESSEL's scientific knowledge and abilities, has stated positively that he not only treated Captain HALL with undisguised contempt, but labored secretly to undermine his authority in the ship. According to Mr. SMITH, BESSEL wished to establish himself as either superior to or co-ordinate with HALL in command of the expedition, and to give it a German or semi-German character. And the same Danish dignitary has further said that in consequence of BESSEL's arts and insubordination HALL was filled with forebodings of failure in the enterprise, or of something still worse, and therefore placed with him (SMITH) certain papers, for the preservation of which he was solicitous. While we need not say that to conclude from such conduct on the part of BESSEL that he afterward murdered the object of his dislike, would be a very rash inference, it is not less plain that the subject calls for thorough inquiry. Dr. BESSEL will doubless himself demand full investigation, and it is not impossible that the next American expedition to the Arctic regions will be one to exhume and fetch Captain HALL's remains to the United States for chemical analysis. In the meantime charitable people will keep in mind that MORTON, the man who affirms suspicions of Dr. BESSEL, is an avowed enemy, and that a little explanation may suffice to scatter all public misgivings on the subject.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The news from New York, on Saturday, was more encouraging than any we have had for a week. The money stringency continues severe, but the stock market, which is the monetary thermometer, indicates the return of confidence, and a resumption of the sway of common sense. The panic of the past ten days has been senseless in the extreme; and if men in business can once more get back to the practice of looking at things coolly, and as they are, the wheels of business will soon get into regular motion.

The one rock of danger ahead, this week, is the difficulty of negotiating foreign exchange. Grain and cotton cannot be shipped if the bills drawn upon them cannot be sold; and if the exports of the country are stopped, the whole of its internal commerce must stop also. We trust, however, that this difficulty has already been averted, and that the days of the coming week will grow brighter and brighter until its close.

With clear heads, good judgments, a discreet exercise of confidence, and a firm faith in the capacities of the country, we shall soon, as a people, get over the effects of this flurry. It may take weeks and months to accomplish that result; but when we begin to realize what is an actual fact, that the country is financially sound and solid, that credit is virtually unimpaired, and that the currency of the country is as good and substantial as ever (and as abundant as ever, we might add, if it were not hoarded through silly fear), we shall see how foolish and causeless all this scare has been.

Our exhortation to all is, take a cheerful view of the situation, and help to cheer up all those who are inclined to be despondent. The recovery from the effects of such a storm as this must necessarily be slow; but as the work of recovery is now fairly begun, let all bear a hand in helping to push it on.

THE Revenue Bureau has just ruled that the liability to pay special tax as a dealer does not attach to the act of purchasing, but to selling. A casual or incidental sale by a person other than the producer, is, for instance, the sale made by a constable or sheriff under process of law or order of a Court, or the single sale made by a person who had taken a lot of goods to secure a debt, or a single sale made by an executor, administrator, or by any other person who has incidentally come into possession or ownership of a lot of goods which he desires to dispose of, but who can not be regarded as selling or offering for sale as a business, does not, in the opinion of the Revenue Bureau, render the person making such a sale liable to pay a special tax. This ruling is understood to be applicable to sales of all kinds of produce except liquors, in the case of which the law explicitly provides that every person who sells or offers for sale liquors in any quantity or shape is liable to special tax as a dealer.

Investments, hereafter, will be more largely made where charity begins—at home.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

President Grant will enter several horses at the approaching fair in St. Louis. Is this Cæsarism? If not, what is it? There is evidently some dreadful scheme developing! Grant!—Horses!—Fair!—Beware!

We don't hear as much nowadays of monomaniacs as of moneymaniacs.

The Chicago Board of Public Works has ordered the immediate removal of all wooden buildings erected in the burnt district. They are regular bricks.

A young lady in New York had the misfortune to lose her back hair the other day, and has advertised it. Isn't that moral courage?

The new capitol building at Albany will, it is said, when finished, be the finest structure on the continent. The selection of ornaments for the lobby is reported to embrace some rare specimens.

The liquor question is looming up in the Sandwich Islands, and a fierce discussion is going on in the Hawaiian papers relative to the distillation of rum on the sugar plantations, which is now tabooed by law.

An exchange thinks that when the mean temperature for a month in Montana is six below zero, the people needn't mind it. That paper probably imagines that such weather will reconcile the Montana people to a future state.

The yield of the fifty furnaces now erecting will add 500,000 tons of pig iron to the present annual production of the United States, and it is estimated that the productive capacity of our furnaces will be 3,000,000 tons per annum within two years.

That portion of Baltimore destroyed by the great fire in July last is being rapidly rebuilt, and it is generally the case under similar circumstances the buildings are of a much better class than their predecessors. This is one compensating result for disastrous fires.

At a local election in California, the other day, a majority of the votes were cast for a woman for constable. The judges refused to count them, however; and she didn't get the office. But it is claimed that under the language of the California Constitution, she was eligible to the office, and can secure it by a mandamus from the courts.

The Southern peanut crop this season is pronounced an almost total failure as to quantity, and not much better as regards quality.

The much-vaunted harvest of the hop is in full swing in England, and the journals are picturing swarms of pale faced Londoners who are daily to be seen going down to the gardens of Kent, Surrey and Sussex. The beverages of Bass and Allsopp depend upon the month's work.

English editorial writers should take a turn at American journalism, to get their lazy notions taken out of them. Writing one leading article a day is a feat accomplished by but few, while most of the editors on leading journals furnish but three a week.

The Indiana State Board of Education has determined upon readjusting and modifying to whatever extent may appear to be necessary the course of study in the public schools, so as to make it one continuous system, from the lowest primary grade up to and through the State University.

Somebody who professes to have made the experiment, says that cioroform will remove paint from garments better than anything else.

A number of Italian emigrants are employed on the Ware River Railroad, in Massachusetts, and as none of them can speak English, and it is impossible to write their names, it has been found expedient to furnish them with numbered checks. These they wear around their necks, and by this means are distinguished one from the other.

The hop crop in this country for the present year is forty per cent. below that of several previous years.

Nemesis takes very queer shapes, sometimes. Word now comes from Washington that all the boarding-house keepers have raised their rates a third, and that rents have a similar upward tendency. Black pay?

The telegraph is making rapid strides in South America. It is expected that in September Valparaiso, Santiago di Chili, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco will be linked together by the magic wires.

Chemical analysis has shown that the poison of the cobra, the most deadly of the East India serpents, is identical with the composition of beer—what.

The *Independent* and the *Christian Union* are engaged in a legal squabble over the paltry question of their circulations.

In the hilly regions traversed by the Inter-Colonial Railway of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, thousands of large trees were uprooted by the recent tempest, and in some localities lie thick and regular in a swath, as though they had been mown by a gigantic scythe.

The marked success of the English school ships for the young Arabs of the streets, causes the Hospital Ship to regret the failure of the experiment made by Massachusetts. That paper states that it has always thought that the failure was attributable to bad management rather than inherent obstacles in the general idea.

Arizona was made jubilant, a few days since, by the setting of the first telegraph pole, which, being speedily linked to others, will unite this out-of-the-way country into close communication with civilization.

Almost under the shadow of Yale College may be seen a large notice in a store window, "Gallery." A little farther down town we came across the word "bushell" very carefully and artistically painted.

The London *Financier* says the business of the Atlantic cables has largely increased since the beginning of the panic in New York, and the receipts are now estimated at $7,000 daily.

The session of the American Board of Foreign Missions at Minneapolis, Minn., has a curious significance when it is recollected that this venerable association was organized while Minnesota was yet a howling wilderness.

The Virginia Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Williamsburg, will celebrate the centennial anniversary of its foundation, on the 12th of October.

To "set a river afire" is usually considered a very improbable operation, but somebody in California has come pretty near it, having set on fire an island in the Joaquin river, which has been burning for months. The surface is of a peaty nature, and when extinguished in one place the fire breaks out in another.

The skull of an Indian of an extinct tribe has been discovered in an ancient mound in San Francisco, and the Academy of Science is busily discussing its age.

An island of eleven acres has been discovered in Lake Minnetonka, Minn., which escaped the notice of the government surveyors. It contains a very rich guano deposit.

Newfoundland has an election on the 8th of November, to determine whether the province shall be annexed to Canada, and the prospect is that the proposition will be carried.

It is stated that the use of tar as a preventive against potato disease is attended with the most satisfactory results.

A Farmers' Convention in Illinois recently made all the candidates for county offices pledge themselves to perform the duties of the office, and furnish their own assistants, for $1,200 a year. We should like to see these folks get hold of a Congressman.

Hogs and cattle are rapidly accumulating in the stock yards of Chicago, owing to the virtual paralysis of trade on account of the scarcity of currency.

The British Association, in session at Bradford, England, has adopted a resolution urging the British Government to send an exploring expedition to the Arctic.

A new scheme is afoot for mail service with Australia. The proposition for the extension of the Suez line has been abandoned by the English government, which offers instead to transport the outward colonial mails, without expense to the colonies, by way of Singapore to San Francisco. The colonial government will reciprocate by an alternate mail service every four weeks, between Sydney and San Francisco, by way of the Fiji Islands and Honolulu.

In place of the wine list on its bill of fare, a Massachusetts hotel presents a "water list," including well water, cold water, Connecticut river water, condensed steam, aqueduct water, and melted ice.

The class just entered at Cornell University is much larger than either the two preceding it. It numbers 260, 18 of whom enter on certificates from other colleges, 15 are Brazilians, and 15 are ladies, the number of feminine students being thus increased to 31.

PERSONAL.

It is reported of John Howard Payne, known wherever song is cherished as the author of "Home, Sweet Home," that he never knew the happiness of a home. His grave is in a foreign land, but his memory is kept green in American households as the first and sweetest of native singers. Last Saturday the Faust Club, of Brooklyn, unveiled a colossal bronze bust of Payne, that had been presented by them to Prospect Park. The public school children were the minstrels on this occasion, and five hundred young voices gave the melody by which the dead musician is best known.

The late English papers announced the death in London, August 30, of Mr. James K. Medbery, a young American journalist. He was the son of a New England clergyman; was about thirty-four years of age, and was at one time connected with the New York *Evening Mail* and the *Chicago Union*, and published a few years ago a book on Wall street. He was the originator and organizer of the Literary Bureau in New York city.

San Francisco breathes more freely. Mrs. Fair has moved to Sancelito, Cal.

Captain George, of the Onondago nation of Indians, died on the Onondaga Reservation, nine miles south of Syracuse, Wednesday night, aged seventy-eight. Captain George was with General Scott at Lundy's Lane.

On a tombstone in South Carolina is the following beautiful tribute to departed worth:

Here lies the body of Thomas Gordon.
Mouth almighty and teeth ackordin.
Stranger, tread lightly over this wonder,
If he gets out his mouth, you'll git gone, by thunder.

It is rumored that Joe Jefferson will soon appear in a new play. The old one is flip-ped to pieces.

Mrs. Ellen Sheeley, a St. Louis widow, has sent in proposals for grading five new streets in that city. Mrs. Sheeley should remember that her place is to receive proposals, not to make them.

Mr. E. P. Whipple has again taken charge of the literary department of the Boston *Globe*.

Among the candidates who have successfully passed this year's examination of cadets at the Naval Academy is another negro, Alonzo Clifton M'Clellan, of South Carolina. Congers, the colored cadet of last year, who was found deficient at the June examination, is to be granted a re-examination.

Miss Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptress, is in San Francisco, and the colored residents are planning some manifestation of esteem toward her. The papers urge them to buy one of her works of art, but the drift of sentiment is in favor of a grand banquet wherein all may partake.

Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps refers, in print, to Miss Smiley, the Quaker preacher, as a woman who has a voice as sweet as a robin's, a face as serene as a Madonna's, a courage as resolute as an apostle's, and a purpose as fixed as a Quaker's, and who wears her bonnet into the pulpit beside.

Edmund C. Stedman, the poet and broker, author of "Nothing to Wear," has been giving an opinion on the financial situation. As a large proportion of the Wall-streeters have been stripped of everything, there is peculiar propriety in the author of "Nothing to Wear" being called on to prescribe for the case.

THE London *Times*, of Saturday, in a leader on the financial situation in this country, sensibly remarks: "In view of the great fact that the mercantile classes are unharmed, if means are devised to check the utterly groundless decline in the rates of exchange, so as to permit the continuation of legitimate commerce, the solid interests of the country will remain free from peril."

OHIO NEWS.

A paper mill costing $250,000 is to be erected in Franklin, Ohio.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio convenes in Columbus October 20.

A strange peddler dropped dead on the streets of Clinton a few days since.

Mrs. Eunice Southwick, of Akron, who took landanum on Sunday, on account of her husband's desertion, died on Monday night.

A horse that Daniel White, of Mercer county, was riding last week, reared up and fell backward upon his rider, causing death in ten minutes.

A joint stock company has been organized and the capital stock subscribed for publishing a paper in Hopedale, Harrison county.

The Carroll *Chronicle* claims to have a subscriber one hundred and three years old, which is more than a hundred years older than the *Chronicle*.

It took 2,800 dozen of eggs and a ton and a half of butter to run one of Ironton's hotels for a year.

Judge James Sloane, a prominent member of the Hillsboro bar, died last Tuesday of heart disease.

Lewis Hobert, of Greenville, a young man of good standing in society, committed suicide last Thursday. No cause is assigned.

James A. Saxton, a well known and wealthy banker, of Canton, gave his son a note for five thousand dollars, payable one year from date, provided that he, the son, does not use tobacco during the period named, and that he promises not to do so forever after.

A lot of street Arabs in Columbus made a bonfire in a fine frame house (new), recently, and entirely consumed it. The house was situated in East Park Place. One of the boys, aged six years, and named Denny Neil, was arrested on Tuesday.

A young man named Huffman accidentally shot himself with a revolver while at a celebration near North Lima, Mahoning county, on Saturday last, from the effects of which he died in a few hours.

Lewis W. Brown, a highly respected gentleman of Athens, while walking in his sleep Sunday night, fell from the second story window of his residence upon the pavement below, and was so terribly mangled that his recovery is extremely doubtful.

Dr. E. Tenney, Auditor of Miami county, died suddenly of heart disease in his office at Troy last week. He was sixty-five years old, had lived in Miami county forty years, and represented his county one term in the Legislature.

T. E. Cunningham, the father of the "departure" family, is at the head of a movement to start an "Alien county" paper in Allen county, with a capital stock of $5,000.

A big bull, doubtless excited by the New York panic, raced through the streets and gardens of Newark, the other day, finally bringing up in an open cistern. He was hauled out the next morning in a somewhat subdued state of mind.

A lady in Salineville has brought suits in the Court of Common Pleas, under the Adair law, against four liquor sellers of that place, for selling liquor to her husband contrary to law, the damages claimed amounting in the aggregate to $12,000. She has also sued for divorce from her husband.

A most malignant boy young Patterson, of Waynesville, must be! He was bound to a farmer who, going on a visit with his family to town, forgot to invite the sensitive lad to go with him. Exasperated by this neglect, young Patterson set fire to a rick of wheat. This, with three other ricks, one barn, eight tons of hay, and one hundred bushels of oats, fell a prey to the flames. Loss $2,000; no insurance. The next time the farmer goes to town, he had better either take his boy or his barns with him.

President Bayliss, of the Massillon Iron and Coal Company, says if nothing unforeseen takes place, the rolling mill will be making iron, at the furthest calculation, by the first of December. Ten heating furnaces are already packed in their proper position, the boilers and the furnaces are nearly ready, the blood work is nearly completed, the iron work is being rapidly pushed to completion, and the engines and machinery are taking their proper places. The mill is sufficient for thirty heating furnaces, but will be started with ten; others will be added as the business increases.

The Cleveland on Monday, says the *Herald*, an elderly lady had evidently become badly scared about her money on deposit, and so drew it from one of the safest banks in the city. Passing out of the bank door, the first man she met she accosted, and appealing to him as an utter stranger she asked him to count her money, handing out a number of bills; three one thousand dollar bills, two five hundred dollar bills, and a one hundred bill. The man told her there were four thousand one hundred dollars. The woman with trembling hands then partially succeeded in covering her money by her handkerchief and opening a lunch basket, in which the other bills were lying, deposited her funds loosely therein and started off with her lunch basket half open. The man who had counted her money cautioned her against the danger she ran of losing her money, all of which advice she apparently little heeded, and she departed into the crowded street. What became of her money we do not know, but the chances were that she would soon find a fellow who would relieve her from the basket of her treasure. But she was afraid of the banks, and only had confidence in her lunch basket.

The citizens of East Liverpool raised a donation of five thousand dollars for a Company who have commenced the erection of a $60,000 white ware pottery in that place. The works, when completed, will be the most extensive of any in this country. The main building, to be built of brick, will be nearly three hundred feet in length, by forty in breadth, two stories high, with iron roof. There will be several other buildings of nearly equal dimensions. Before the first of next April, the town will have three white ware potteries in active operation.

According to the late enumeration, there are 543 School children in East Liverpool between the ages of six and twenty-one years—422 boys and 421 girls.

John Fye, aged fifty-five, died on the street in Mount Vernon on the 21st inst., from exposure.

Theodore Tallmadge, Lewis Evans and Mr. Hall are about to erect two iron furnaces and a rolling mill three miles South of Nelsonville, at the junction of Snow Fork with Sunday creek, and on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They will also open a coal mine.

G. H. Nigh, brakeman, lost his scalp and came nigh unto losing his life, by neglecting to "duck" while passing through a tunnel near Toledo on top of a freight train.

Henry Koehn, of Plain township, Clark county, fell dead in his cornfield last Thursday, of apoplexy.

William and Charles, aged fifteen and sixteen years, sons of W. B. Campbell, of Ironton, absconded to "go West," a few nights ago, and accordingly died, taking with them a considerable sum of money belonging to their father.

G. W. Myers & Co., of Bucyrus, made an assignment on Tuesday. Liabilities from $20,000 to $30,000; assets limited.

Dr. Merbaugh, of Richfield, had two barns burned by his son shooting doves. His mother was picking geese in the barn and protested against his shooting, but he "knew best." The tow wad dropped on some dry hay, thence communicating with the barn, which was consumed, with five hundred bushels of wheat, a quantity of hay, oats, a new grain drill, a wagon load of clover, etc. Loss about $2,000; no insurance.

A certificate for the incorporation of the Limdale Stove and Hollow Ware Manufacturing Company, with $500,000 capital, was filed on Wednesday at Columbus.

John Metz, a laborer at the Chillicothe Foundry and Machine Works, was instantly killed by a heavy cylinder falling upon him Tuesday morning, about 11 o'clock.

A young man named Wheeler, employed at Newark as a yard brakeman for a railroad company, was so seriously injured, on Monday night, while coupling cars, by a bolt passing through his body, that he died Tuesday morning.

The total expenses of the public schools of Dayton for the year ending September 1st, 1873, were $118,227 89; receipts, $122,983 72; balance in the treasury, $39,755 83.

The Montgomery county farmers are busy housing their tobacco crop, the yield of which is reported about average in quantity and quality.

The Toledo *Blade* learns that two ladies from Toledo, Mrs. H. M. T. Cutler and Mrs. Louise Campbell, on Tuesday caught twenty-five pounds of black bass of forty-five minutes, while fishing at Put-in-Bay.

A little boy, seven years old named Jimmy Fleick, while attempting to cross the canal at Delphos, on Tuesday, fell off the bridge and was drowned. His body was recovered several hours after. It was swept over a dam ten feet high, and washed over half a mile from the bridge.

John Fye, a saddler, aged about sixty years, was found in a dying condition Sunday morning, about 7 o'clock, on the pavement near the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Mt. Vernon. He was at once removed to the board yard opposite, where he died at 10 a. m. Heart disease, hastened by exposure, was the cause of death.

There are now eight national banks and eight banking offices within the bounds of Richland county.

DR. J. H. LYTTON, of Austin, Texas, says that after an exhaustive investigation he is able to assert that yellow fever has never generated at an altitude above 400 feet above the level of the sea, even where all the conditions were favorable than in Austin, which is at least 500 feet above the level of the sea. In 1867, many cases, hundreds of persons coming from the coast to San Antonio, Austin, and all the higher region, were taken sick and many died, yet not a single case originated there or in San Antonio.

A Good Thing Duly Appreciated.

No beneficial revolution ever goes backward; and this maxim is as invariable in medicine as in politics. The advent of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, twenty years ago, produced a revolution in the treatment of a large class of ailments, and that revolution has ever since been in "the full tide of successful experiment." If that tide has borne the proprietors of the celebrated vegetable specific "on to fortune," it has also borne thousands of human beings, who were languishing under the effects of disease, weak and hopeless, out of the depths of despondency into the paradise of health and cheerfulness. It is no exaggeration to say, that to the vigor, the regularity of habit of body, the good appetite and perfect digestion, acquired under the operation of this unequaled tonic and corrective, multitudes of people in every walk of life, who had been vainly physicked in the usual way, owe the blessings of renewed health and the prospect of prolonged life.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
M'Clellan, of South Carolina. Congers, the colored cadet of last year, who was found deficient at the June examination, is to be granted a re-examination.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Solicitor.

Real Estate Savings Bank,
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ASSETS MAY 1, 1873.....$826,253 77
SURPLUS FUND.....59,875 30
Six Per Cent. Interest on Deposits,
PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.
The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the County, and in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.
President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Jas. B. D. Meeds.
Secretary—Geo. H. Holtzman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.
TRUSTEES.
Isaac Jones, C. G. Hussey,
J. K. Moorhead, Jas. B. D. Meeds,
Jacob Painter, Jno. H. Henderson,
Harvey Childs, E. S. Jones.
Wm. K. Nimick,
Office open daily from 9 a. m. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 7 o'clock to 9.
M

DRY GOODS.
Black Alpacas!
AT
McKEE'S,
YOU CAN FIND THE
PRINCESS BRAND ALPACA,
A BRAND ALPACA,
D BRAND ALPACA,
HORSE-SHOE BRAND ALPACA,
BUFFALO BRAND ALPACA,
LION BRAND ALPACA,
RAVEN BRAND ALPACA,
SWISS BRAND ALPACA,
PRINCE ALBERT BRAND ALPACA,
ATLAS BRAND ALPACA,
GRAND DUCHESS BRAND ALPACA.
YOU CAN HAVE ALL TO SELECT FROM
AT
McKEE'S,
No. 59 Market Street.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Have just received and are now offering the most complete
Stock of Medium and Fine
Dress Goods
On Exhibition in this Market.
Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's
BLACK SILK,
CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED
AMERICAN SILK,
In Black and Cloth Shades.
All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres, Brilliantenns, Irish and French Poplins, Repps, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Biarretz, Diagonal Drap D' Franc, Drap D' Ete, Black Silk Warp Cashmeres, And Henrietta Cloths.
ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN
Black Material
FOR DEEP MOURNING.
PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA
Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes
FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.
New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.
118 and 120
Federal Street Allegheny.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
Autumn, 1873.
McElroy & Dickson,
No. 54 WOOD STREET,
Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their
FALL STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
Now in Store and to arrive.
Large Lines of Goods
Are offered at Prices
As Low as Before the War,
And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.
SEPTEMBER 5th,
1873.

EDUCATIONAL.
NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—
This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr. WAKEHAM, the Principal, is widely known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of teachers. He may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

Mosquito Bars,
LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS,
METROPOLITAN SPRING BEDS.
Upholstering of all Kinds.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.
ASBESTOS BANK-VAULT LINING & NON CONDUCTING CEMENT, STEAM PIPES, FOR COVERING IMPROVED BOILERS & HOT BLAST PIPES WARRANTED. W.C. CHILDS & CO., 133 WOOD ST. MANUFACTURERS, PITTSBURGH.
Ap
EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Col THOMAS MCKEE, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having Claims against said estate will present, and all indebted make payment to
THOS. M. BAYNE,
61 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.
Fresh Stock!
Fine Dress Goods.
Our Stock of medium and fine Dress Goods contains the choicest Fabrics, Designs, Colors and Shades, carefully selected from the first hands in the East, and are all marked at prices that secures to our customers a real bargain in every purchase.
Shawls, Shawls,
A full line of SHAWLS—Broche, Paisley, Stripe, Check, Plaid, Cloth and Tribet, Long and Square.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow Casings.
Lace Drapery, Window Shades.
Table Linens, Table Damasks.
Piano Covers, Table Covers.
Towels, Toweling, Napkins, Doylies.
Crash, Blankets, Quilts, Comforts.
Ticking, Carpets.
Floor, Stair and Table Oil Cloths, &c.
Men's Wear, Boy's Wear.
A full

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

JNO. B. HILL.....G. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the steamers of the Inman line, sailing from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Connellsville Railroad Sixes.

These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 1 miles of road, taking precedence of all other liens, re the best possible security; have 15 years to run, and re offered at 80 and accrued interest, free from taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 27, 1873.

The day closes one of the most eventful weeks in the history of our home financial matters experienced for years.

Looking over the events of the past few days we find that we are rapidly recovering from the effects of our fright—for it was only fright—and that no one so far has met with any serious loss. All three of the suspended banks promise to be in operation by Monday and expect to be able to continue business without any further interruptions.

The savings banks are all well fortified, and applying rigidly the rule that requires notice to be given for all moneys drawn, and before these notices mature most of the depositors will be glad to leave their money undisturbed. Many a hard working man has had occasion to thank his savings bank for the first lesson in accumulation against a rainy day, and among our mechanics are hundreds who will less the day that they resisted the temptation to draw their deposits and lose the interest because of a panic in the New York stock market. The deposits of the savings banks of his city are the safest possible form of investment, and those having funds in the hands of these banks can feel that if all other banks do all the savings banks at least are sound.

We understand there is to be a meeting of the Clearing House officers on Monday morning to take into consideration the propriety of following the example of the New York banks, which has been followed by the banks of every other city of importance in the country, with the exception of Pittsburgh.

When the plan was first suggested we gave it as our opinion that it should be adopted without delay as a precautionary measure, but the advice of our best bank officers was overruled by the opinion of those whose interest it was to have the old order of things continued, and of those who thought themselves sufficiently strong to meet all demands upon them without assistance. Some of the latter have been made, by circumstances, to alter their opinion, and are now anxious to have the matter reconsidered. Of the propriety of adopting some such measure of relief early in the week, we had no doubt. Now the movements the banks depleted by a drain of currency to the country, which has been kept up steadily for a week, and when those who would take currency from the city have little or no balances here. So we have the subject with no farther expression of opinion, but submit the details of the plan as adopted by the New York banks. I was agreed that any bank in the Clearing House Association may, at its option, deposit an amount of bills receivable or other securities with a committee of five persons authorized to issue thereupon certificates of deposit bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000, to an amount not in excess of seventy-five per cent. of the securities in bills receivable so deposited. These certificates may be used in settlement at the Clearing House until the 1st of November, and shall be received by creditor banks daily in the same proportion as they bear to the aggregate amount of the debtor balance paid at the Clearing House. The interest is to be refunded to the banks which shall have held them, and the securities deposited with the committee are to be held by them as a deposit for the redemption of the certificates issued. The committee are authorized to exchange any portion of the securities for others at the request of the depositing bank, and have power to demand additional security. The amount of certificates to be issued by the committee is not to exceed $10,000,000, the banks to report every morning the number of certificates issued by each and the condition of the several institutions. In order to accomplish this the legal tender belonging to the associated banks is to be considered and treated as a common fund, held for mutual aid and protection, and the committee appointed is to have power to equalize the same. The bank to which loan certificates may be issued is to be charged, in addition to seven per cent. interest, one-quarter of one per cent. to defray expenses. The resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and it was determined to issue at once $10,000,000 in loan certificates.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 27, 1873.

REMARKS.—There was a better feeling manifested on the part of buyers to-day operate. Unusually, Saturday is a dull day, but to-day the produce men were kept quite busy filling orders. Those who ship to the country say they feel the effect of the panic as it is difficult to make collections. As will be seen below our market is quite bare of some of the leading articles of produce, but it is expected that in the middle of the coming week there will be a better supply on hand.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending to-day:

Apples, bbls	983	Cheese, bxs	1,291
Butter, pkgs	163	Flour, bbls	6,212
Bacon, pieces	3,200	Oats, sacks	7,250
Bacon, tierces	100	Rye, sacks	983
Barley, sacks	10,117	Wheat, sacks	9,402
Corn, sacks	4,870		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Apples, bbls	227	Cheese, bxs	200
Butter, pkgs	30	Dried fruit, pkgs	100
Bacon, tierces	50	Potatoes, bush	1,148

Below will be found the wholesale prices for this market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ALES.—There is no new feature to present relative to ales, and we continue to quote as follows: X, $3 75; XX, $10; pints $10; India ales, $11 bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 25 gals, $22 75 (@24 00); bbls, 45 gals, $42 25@44 00; hhds, 65 gals, $62 50@65 00; in cases, bottled, $2 75; imitations and Younger's stouts, $2 75; Caswells & Hazard's ginger ale, $2.

ASHES.—Trade at present continues rather quiet, with the demand light, with the following as the ruling prices for this market: Arsenic, 6@8c; refined soda, 5@5½c; common do, 4c; pots, 9@9½c; pearls, 11c; black heat, 4½@4¾c; nitrate soda, 4¾@4¾c.

BAGS.—There is a better supply to-day, and some of the dealers felt disposed to sell lower than at the first of the week. We can quote them at $2 75@3 00 ₩ bushel.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—With a very active trade we quote at the following prices: ½ lb cans, $1 40 ₩ doz; ½ lb cans $3; 1 lb cans $5 00; 5 lb cans $26; 10 lb wooden boxes, 40c ₩ lb.

BEESWAX.—There does not seem to be much inquiry at present, but in a small way we can quote sales at 30@32c ₩ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—There was a meeting of the Boards this afternoon but they decided not to make any changes. The following prices will be adhered to: Hams, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb 15c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb, 11½; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, ₩ lb, 13½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ₩ lb, 17c; beef tongues, sugar cured, ₩ doz, $7 50. Bacon—Shoulders, ₩ lb, 10c; rib sides, 10½c; short rib do, 11c; clear do, 11½c; mess pork, ₩ bbl, $18. Lard—Prime leaf in tierces, 9¾c ₩ lb; refined for summer use, in tierces, 9½c; refined for summer uses, in half bbls, 10¼c; refined for summer use, in buckets, 11c; refined in 3 lb caddies, 12½c; refined in 5 lb caddies, 12¾c; refined in 3 lb pails, 13½c; refined in 6 lb pails, 13c. The receipts since our last report were but 50 tierces bacon.

BUTTER.—There was a better supply to day and choice roll sold readily. The inquiry for both roll and good packed continues very fair. Choice roll can be quoted at 31@32c ₩ lb, and in a small way by the single tub 30@32c; packed 24@26c, and medium 18@22c.

BROOM CORN.—Moderately firm at the following prices: Green, 7½c; green huri, 8@8½c; red tip, 4@6c.

CARBON OIL.—Is in fair request at 17c ₩ gal, retailed from store.

CHARCOAL.—The following are the ruling quotations: Beeson's Phœnix, $3 00@3 25; Louisville, $2 25@2 00; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; white lime, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50@5 00; hair, $1 50@1 75; coal, $ 50.

CHEESE.—We can report an excellent demand, with the supply fully equal to it. Buyers do not like the slight advance for the August make, but if the factory men insist upon it, why we will pay the alternative but to pay it. We quote: Prime New York Goshen at ₩ lb; Ohio factory, in round lots, at 13c for July make, and 13¾@14c for August make. In a jobbing way 13¾@14c. There is little inquiry for hand cheese. Limburger and Sweitzer quiet at 17alsc ₩ lb each.

COUNTRY LARD.—Is in fair request at 8@9c for prime. Dark and oily lard not wanted.

EGGS.—The demand is still in excess of the supply at the present quotations. We handled a carload of iced eggs in the market, and sold at 22½@23c ₩ doz. Strictly fresh can find ready sale at 24a25c ₩ doz.

FEATHERS.—Are quite scarce and the demand very good. Prime No. 1 geese feathers sell readily at $1.

FISH.—The limited supply in the market will have a tendency to keep prices very firm at the following quotations: Extra No 1 mess mackerel, $25 ₩ bbl; No. 1 mess mackerel, $21 ₩ bbl; extra No 1 shore mackerel, $16 ₩ bbl; No 1 shore mackerels, $12; extra No 1 bay mackerel, $21; No 1 bay mackerel, $19 50; extra No 2 mackerel, $17; No 2 mackerel, $15 50; large No 3 mackerel, $12; No 3 mackerel, $11; split Labrador new herring, $8 50; white fish, $7 25@7 50 ₩ ½ bbls; lake trout, $7 00@7 50 ₩ ½ bbls; medium codfish, $6 00 ₩ 100 lbs; medium Grand Bank codfish, $6 00 ₩ 100 lbs.

FLOUR.—There was considerable uneasiness manifested to-day, brought about by the present unsettled state of monetary affairs. There is little inquiry from out of town dealers from the fact that a number of checks offered in payment have been protested and returned unpaid. Until a better state of affairs exist dealers will decline to make any purchases. Those we visited in the Eastern and Western cities were apart in their views. At present the stock on hand is quite light and our present prices of a few quotations. We can quote: Fancy, $6 25 bbls; family flour at $5 75 per bbl, and 25 bbls family flour at $5 75 per bbl, and 25 bbls X family flour at $5 25 per bbl, and 25 bbls X family flour in paper sacks, at $5 00 per bbl. We quote as follows: Kentucky flours range from $8 25 to $10 per bbl; Minnesota, from old wheats, $7 50@8 00 per bbl; Wisconsin, $7 00@8 00 per bbl; rye flour, 5 25.

GRAIN.—The Chicago grain market still continues demoralized, which seriously affects our home trade. Everything bought in the West requires the cash down before any grain will be delivered. Barley has tumbled at Chicago from $1 18 to 95c for No 2, and from $1 00 to 85c for No 3. How this will affect the Pittsburgh market remains to be seen. For the benefit of our readers who purchase grain at Chicago, we would state that Chicago elevators, at the commencement of business last Monday, contained 7,769,979 bushels of grain, embracing 1,987,092 bushels of wheat, 5,330,887 bushels of corn, 935,502 bushels of oats, 11,926 bushels of rye, and 415,676 bushels of barley, against 7,297,090 bushels one week ago and 5,664,538 bushels at this period last year, while the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada, September 13, was: Wheat, 8,258,144 bushels; corn, 19,490,985 bushels; oats, 2,255,462 bushels; rye, 476,942 bushels. The receipts of wheat, barley and oats in this city have, since our last report, been heavier, while the receipts of corn for the same time have been lighter. Everything is held very firm at the following quotations: White wheat, which are quoted at 47@48c; shelled corn 65@70c; ear corn 60@66c; inquiries to choice red wheat $1 50@1 55; barley $1 25@1 26; rye, 85@86c.

The following transactions in grain were reported to us to-day.

3 cars No 3 barley, in elevator	$1 20
3 cars No. 3 barley, in elevator	1 18
5 cars No. 3 barley, in elevator	1 25
50 sacks new white oats	48
50 sacks new white oats	47
1 car high mixed corn, on track	65
2 cars high mixed corn, on track	62

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Barley, sacks	1,966	Wheat, sacks	1,399
Oats, sacks	1,233	Corn, sks	553
Rye, sacks	174		

GROCERIES AND MARKET.—Trade to-day was very quiet, and but few houses are doing anything like the business done a few weeks ago. Our firms who buy largely in the East feel the effect of the panic keenly and are curbing tightly.

Coffees are held very firm, and with the light stock on hand values have been enhanced. To give our readers an idea of the difference in prices of the various grades of coffees at this time and for the corresponding time last year, we append the following:

	1872.	1873.
Rio	14@18	21 @23¾
Java	18@20	24@26
Singapore	15 @16	22 @23
Ceylon	20 @22	22 @23
Maracaibo	15@17	22 @23
Laguayra	16 @17½	22 @23
Jamaica	20 @22	24 @27
Costa Rica	15@17½	21 @22½
Porto Rico	17 @18	21½@23½
Savanilla	16 @17	22 @23
Curacoa	15@16	21½@22½

Sugars still in request. The stock for refiners use is limited, and although such is the case buyers are purchasing sparingly, on account of the monetary stringency.

Teas, syrups, rice, &c., are in good request, and the prices well maintained.

The following are the ruling prices for groceries in the city:

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 12¾c; powdered, 12¼c; granulated, 12¼c; A, 11¾c; B, 11¾c; extra C, 11¾c; Franklin extra C, 10½c; Franklin extra, 11½c; New York, American extra C, 9¾c; H. G. & Co. B, 9¾c; other grades 9¾@10¾c.

Coffee—Roasted Rio, loose, 20¾c ₩ lb; roasted Rio, in 1 lb papers, 21c ₩ lb; roasted Java, in 1 lb papers, 25c ₩ lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 40c@$1 10 ₩ lb; gunpowder, 40c@$1 25 ₩ lb; imperial, 40@60c ₩ lb; Japan, 35@75c ₩ lb; Oolong, 25@90c ₩ lb; Souchongs, 25@45c ₩ lb.

Syrups—Common, 28@35c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 65c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 70@85c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7½c; Patna, 8½@9c; Carolina, 10c.

Pearl Barley—No. 3 and 4, 6c ₩ lb.

Oat Meal—$5 50@6 ₩ bbl.

HONEY.—The demand is quite fair for so early in the season. We can quote it at 30c ₩ lb.

HAY.—In very dull and the prices realized are very low. The supply seems to be plenty, while demand continues light. We handled a car lot sale of prime timothy at $24, and a car of baled hay at $20.

HOMINY.—Sells readily at $5@5 50 ₩ bbl.

MILL FEED.—Everything remains very quiet and prices are unchanged. Dealers are buying as sparingly as possible and we can continue to quote as follows: Middlings can be quoted at $25 00@28 00 per ton from store ₩ 2,240 lbs ₩ 100 lbs. In a retail way we quote at $1 30 ₩ 100 lbs. Bran, $20 ₩ ton, and $1 ₩ 100 lbs from store. Oats and corn chop $1 35@1 60 ₩ 100 lbs; corn chops $1 35 ₩ 100 lbs. We learned of a car lot of bran which sold at 90c ₩ cwt.

MINCE MEAT.—Fresh invoices have been received and can be quoted at 12@12½.

PEARL WHEAT.—Continues to sell quite readily at $7 50 per case, with 25 per cent. discount.

POTATOES.—Good choice sprigs and Peerless are in request, and the market is but poorly supplied; springs are quoted at 40@55c ₩ pair, and old at 50@75c per pair.

PEANUTS.—Are very fair with a good demand and sell at 12c ₩ lb.

RAGS.—The market is very flat at 3@3½c for country linen rags. Woolen rags are not wanted.

SALT.—We can quote No. 1 X by the car lot at $1 85 ₩ bbl and $2 ₩ bbl in a retail way.

SEEDS.—Timothy continues in fair request at $3 50 ₩ small way from store at $3 75 ₩ bushel.

SAPOLIO.—Per case of 6 doz $6; hand do, $5.

TALLOW.—Market firm, with sales at 7¾@8c ₩ lb.

VINEGAR.—Cider is quoted at 15@18c ₩ gallon.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.—There is not a very good supply of vegetables generally and some of the fruits were scarce.

Apples were in fair request and with a short supply very fair prices were realized.

Peaches were quite plenty to-day; in fact, too much so for saturday. The quality generally was rather poor, but some very fair boxes among them brought a very fair price. Dealers were selling the inferior ones for what they could get.

Grapes are in good request; if anything, the supply is in excess of the demand.

Cranberries, owing to the continued firmness in prices, are selling slowly, with the supply on hand quite ample to meet all demands.

Pears were not very plenty to-day, and what were on sale were principally Californias.

Quinces go off slowly, but what were offered looked very fair, both in quality and size.

Potatoes continue very scarce. We learned of a car lot sale at 90c, where, by Baltimore, were quite plenty, while Jerseys were scarce and in request.

Onions are not very plenty throughout the market, but few dealers having a stock on hand. Silver skins were in request.

The following are the ruling quotations for the above vegetables and fruits:

Potatoes (Irish), per bbl	$2 50@3 25
Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl	2 50@3 00
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	4 50@5 00
Onions, per bbl	4 00@4 50
Apples, choice, per bbl	2 50@4 00
Grapes, per lb	7@8
Pears (Bartlette) per box	3 00@4 00
Pears (California) per box	5 00@5 50
Peaches, per box	1 00@3 50
Cranberries, per bbl	12 00@12 50
Quinces, per bbl	7 50@8 00

WHISKY.—Highwines 25@27c ₩ gallon.

WOODEN WARE.—Two hoop pails, $2 40; three hoop do, $2 65; No 3 tubs, $8 25; No 2 do, $9 25; No 1 do, $10 25; washboards, IX, $2 50@3 00.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, September 27.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee held at $1 45. Corn quiet at 60c. Barley quiet; held at $1 50, with offers at $1 40.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, September 29, 1873.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & Rail.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Sept. 22	6,873	.....	1,544
Tuesday, Sept. 23	5,682	.....	1,661
Wednesday, Sept. 24	6,400	1,317	966
Thursday, Sept. 25	6,373	.....	5,271
Friday, Sept. 26	2,551	.....	963
Saturday, Sept. 27	7,490	.....	3,516
Total for week	36,135	1,317	13,059
Since January 1	1,834,632	59,544	577,780
To Sept. 27, 1873	1,870,767	60,861	590,839
Same time 1872	900,755	42,042	467,645
Same time 1871	561,538	81,968	451,405
Same time 1870	811,136	115,149	450,302
Same time 1869	611,749	89,272	339,342
Same time 1868	855,427	140,533	389,520

BUSINESS.

To use a common expression, the crude oil market is certainly in a very demoralized condition. Sales were made on Friday for October delivery at Parker's at *one dollar* per barrel, a fraction over two cents per gallon. These were what may be termed low figures. Sales were made for spot delivery at $1 05 per barrel, a decline as compared with the date of our last general review of 7@10c per barrel at the same date in 1872. The rates at Parker's were $3 20@3 25 per barrel. Refined was without change; holders were not disposed to reduce their figures, preferring to wait and take the chances. We think their views are correct.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude receipts, bbls	31,507	36,135

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail, for the past nine years from January 1st to

September 27, 1873, bbls	1,870,767
Same time 1872	900,755
Same time 1871	561,538
Same time 1870	811,136
Same time 1869	611,749
Same time 1868	855,427
Same time 1867	664,504
Same time 1866	873,418
Same time 1865	375,917

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,238	1,317
Allegheny Valley Railroad	12,223	13,059
Total	13,461	14,367

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years, from January 1st to September 27th, 1873:

	1869	1870.	1871	1872.	1873.
Penna. R. R.	59,392	115,349	81,968	102,043	60,861
A. V. R. R.	392,342	450,322	451,405	467,646	590,839
Total	469,544	565,671	533,373	559,688	651,691

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market, as usual on Saturday, was very quiet. Buyers were shy and not inclined to operate. We quote nominally spot 2¾@3c. No sales made here.

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls Fairview pipe	$1 05
2,000 bbls Fairview pipe	1 00
2,000 bbls Union & Mutual	1 07¾

REFINED.

Market quiet; prices are unchanged. Dealers ask for standard brands 18c for Eastern, and 13¾c for Western. New York delivery dull; and demand; spot 17c; October 16¾c. Philadelphia nominal; 16¾@16¾c.

(By Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, September 27.—*The Herald* says: The petroleum market still continues dull. On the upper creek it is a little stronger, at $1 07¾. At Oil City the market remains unchanged. At Parker's Landing the market was dull and buyers scarce. The higher refined market was 8c in bulk and 12¾c in bbls. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 35
2,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview pipe	1 07¾
2,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 30
2,000 bbls Fairview pipe	1 00
2,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview pipe	1 00
2,000 bbls Parker's, Union and Mutual pipe	1 07¾

New York, September 27.—Closing: 26; Market dull and depressed; no demand and prices as usual. Crude in bulk, 5¾@5¾c; refined, 17c; for spot delivery; 16¾c for October; cases, 21½c. Philadelphia: delivery, buyers and sellers apart in their views; refined nearly 17½@16¾c.

OIL CITY, September 27.—Market dull at $1 30@1 32½.

TIDIOUTE, September 27.—Market firm; sales at $1 25.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 27.—Market dull and little doing; about 1,000 bbls sold.

TITUSVILLE, September 27.—Market quiet but unchanged; spot $1 30@1 32½.

PARKER'S LANDING, September 27.—Market dull; at $1a1 05.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—Market dull at $1 10.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—Market quiet; S W 16¾c; crude, 5½c; cases 20c; sales none; futures, 16c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.)

TIDIOUTE, September 27.—Market quiet at $1 30.

TITUSVILLE, September 27.—Market quiet but steady at $1 37½; nothing doing at all.

FARRINGTON, September 27.—Market quotable today; no buyers or sellers about.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—Nothing whatever doing; market unquotable; no New York quotations.

OIL CITY, September 27.—Market quiet at $1 30a1 30¾.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	552
W Stevenson	Hutchison O W	625
Hutchison	Liberty O W	463
Joe Bushnell	Cochran O W	340
Fisher Bros	Hutchison O W	545
H McKelvey	Hutchison O W	899
H McKelvey	Conlon O W	161
Joe Bushnell	Crystal O W	475
Joe Bushnell	Crystal Oil Co	440
Tack & M	Citizens O W	789
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	166

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	552	Peerless O W	625
Liberty O W	463	Keystone O W	240
Hutchinson O W	534	Citizens O W	1,567
Crystal O W	940	Citizens O W	789
Brilliant O W	705		
Total			5,369

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

September 27.—The wool market has experienced earlier than almost any other line of business, the effects of the panic, the result being a large decrease in the volume of trade. This was to be expected, as manufacturers had been buying heavily for some weeks, and were, as a rule, well stocked, and naturally preferred to wait and see what was likely to be the effect of the panic upon the demand for goods. But while the volume of trade has fallen off there has been no change in prices. Those sellers who purchase for cash have been able to get concessions fully equal to the present value of goods in the market; but manufacturers who pay for wool with notes, even if first class are obliged to pay fully last week's prices, and holders are not anxious to sell on time, preferring to keep their wool, which, in an emergency, they can realize upon readily upon good collaterals. The feeling among the trade is one of confidence, as the market is not overstocked, and a large proportion of the clip has come forward and gone into consumption.

Pulled wools are in fair demand, and choice lots are in light supply and bring full prices.

California wool participates in the depression, but prices are steady. There is some fall wool on the way but we hear of no receipts as yet.

Combing and delaine wools are scarce, and in some instances have been sold, to arrive, at full prices.

Receipts for the week ending September 25 have been 7,720 bales domestic.

Sales for the week foot up 900,000 lbs domestic and 50,000 lbs foreign. Among the former are sales of fine delaine wools as follows: 100,000 lbs on private terms; 1,000 lbs Ohio X, and above at 53@c; 2,000 lbs do, and X X at 52c; 6,000 lbs do No. 1 at 51c; 10,000 lbs Michigan at 48c; 50,000 lbs do, on private terms; 5,000 lbs do and Wisconsin at 50c; 15,000 lbs coarse do, and do at 50c; 1,700 lbs Wisconsin at 49c; 10,000 lbs No. 1 do at 50c; 15,000 lbs X X X at 53c; 10,000 lbs No. 1 at 50c; 4,000 lbs unmerchantable at 35c; 1,500 lbs pedder's at 47c.

In unwashed wool we note sales of 3,000 lbs medium at 35c; 1,000 lbs do, at 36c; 9,500 lbs low do at 30c; 1,000 lbs heavy at 37c; 7,000 lbs black do at 30c; 30,000 lbs unwashed and unmerchantable on private terms.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

September 27.—There is very little movement, but prices are without material change. Sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XX and above at 52@53c; X at 50@52c; medium at 49@50c; coarse at 45@48c. New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western—Fine at 46@48c; medium at 48@50c; coarse at 45@48c; combing, washed, 57@63c; combing, unwashed, 42@c; delaine combing, 62@63c; fine unwashed, 42@45c; coarse and medium unwashed, 35c; tub-washed, 60@61c; Canada, washed, 55@56c; Colorado, do, washed, 32@36c; extra and merino, pulled, 40@42c; No 1 and super, pulled, 40@43c; Texas fine and medium, 30@32c; California, coarse, 27@30c.—*North American.*

NEW YORK.

September 27.—The market remains in about the same condition as noted in our last; no improvement is noted in the demand, while prices generally are decreased. Dealers are still asking full market rates on time sales, but for cash they do not pretend to disguise the fact that at least five per cent would be demanded to effect a sale. Texas, Fleeces and California appear to have the preference over all other descriptions, but the supply of both is very moderate and the stock in dealers' hands is generally of a very low figure. The sales comprise 200 bales Australian at about 60c; 70 do Canada combing, 60@61c; 20 do Montevideo, 55½c; 45,000 lbs fine delaine, 50c; 17,500 lbs Eastern and Western Texas, 22a30½c; 5,000 lbs black Colorado, 29c.—*Commercial List.*

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI. (By Addy, Hall & Co.)

September 27.—Trade is somewhat checked by the financial matters, buyers manifesting a disposition to hold off from making large purchases until matters are settled. The situation gives no cause for alarm, however, and there is a moderate demand for current wants:

BOSTON.

The demand for refined bar iron from the trade is without material change, being limited to the supply of current wants. There is no change in prices, which remain nearly same as last week. Sales of low grades Pittsburgh iron being made even below our lowest quotations. It is possible that the business of manufacturing iron will eventually be affected by the panic, which may stop the demand for rails for new roads; but for the present we do not look for any change in the condition of the market. The market for pig iron is quiet. Prices of scotch are a shade easier. There is very little, if any, Gartsecherrie here, but some Glengarnock is offered. American pig is unchanged.

We quote yard lots of American Pig Iron at $45 00 a50 00 per ton, including No 2 extra at $42 00a45 00, No 1 at $47 00a50 00, Scotch, Coltness at $49 00a50 00, Coltness at $57, Glengarnock $50, Charcoal at $60 00a70 00.

American and English refined bar are selling at $84a95 per ton for the ordinary sizes, and $100a110 for special sizes, according to size. Last week it was selling at 12c for English, gold, 2¾a3c currency, and 10½c for American, currency, with fancy brands of English selling at 15a16c gold.

Nails are in fair demand, with sales at $4 75 for 10d to 60d, and other sizes at $5 00 for 8d, $5 25 for 6d, $6 00 for 4d, $7 00 for 3d, $8 00 for 2d, $10 00 for 10d. Horse nails, 28c for No. 7.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

September 27.—For both Scotch and American pig we have a very quiet market; the general news from abroad has reduced the volume of business to very small proportions; the only transactions to note are sales of 500 tons Monkland and 50 do. Eglinton, at $46 cash—quotations are nominally unchanged. Old and new rails without change—only sales of 700 tons on private terms. Scrap is also very quiet. Refined bar from store is the turn firmer, and but for the trouble in the money market, an advance would be probable.—*Shipping List.*

BALTIMORE.

September 27.—There is little change to note in the market for American Pig. We note an active demand for No. 1 Anthracite, which is firm at $42a43 per ton, but other grades are dull and lower, and we quote No. 2 at and No. 3 at $35a36. Bluestone Charcoal Pig, $28, we still quote at $26. Scotch Pig is in light supply, and we quote Eglinton at $49 per ton from yard, and Glengarnock at $46 50 afloat.—*American.*

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 27.—Little doing in the general market. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn easier at 62@63c. Wheat nominal at $1 25. Rye easier at 82@83c. Oats firm at 36a44c. Barley firm at $1 30a1 50. Provisions—Very little doing; pork nominally $16 25. Lard quiet at 12¾a8c. Bulkmeats nominal. Bacon firm; shoulders, 8¾a8¾c; clear rib sides, 9@9¼c; clear sides, 9¾a9¾c. Whisky nominal; saleable at 90c; held higher.

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

September 27.—The market is very quiet; the new crop comes forward very slowly, and the bulk of the receipts are consigned to parties who bought them in the interior. Holders are very firm, expecting better prices shortly; the transactions embrace about 100 bales 1873's, at 40@50 cents. There have been some small receipts of new crop Bavarian and English.

The following is from the circular of Mr. Emmet Wells, of the 26th inst:

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week	307
Total receipts since September 1, 1873	1,975
Total receipts for same period in 1872	3,977
Total receipts for same period in 1871	3,417
Total receipts for same period in 1870	5,561

The Cooperstown *Journal* of the 25th inst. says: During most of last week there was considerable inquiry in the country for good hops at 40@50c, holders of prime generally asking 50c; but after Thursday evening, when news of the financial panic in New York was received, there were no offers beyond 40c, and some dealers ceased buying altogether. In some cases orders from city dealers and brewers were countermanded, and a general stagnation has prevailed. The natural result of the fear that the panic might extend to commercial circles. As this passes over, a renewed activity may naturally be expected.

GOLD

was unusually active, and at times the room presented an animated appearance. Prices opened at 114¾, advanced to 115, declined to 114¾, rallied to 115¼, and in late dealings sales were made at 113¾. At the opening of the room loans in gold were made at 6 per cent., but closed at 7 per cent. The panic followed by an advance to ¾ per cent., and finally a reaction to flat. The Assistant Treasurer said he would not be ready before Monday. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $9,000 on account of interest and in the redemption of 5-20 bonds. The receipts to-day $877,000; for the week $1,926,837. The shipments for the week $1,000,000, which $7,464,792 were merchandise and 2,437,166 dry goods. The amount of dry goods marketed was $3,893,825. Total exports of specie since January 1st, $40,861,151, against 37,973,861 last year.

STOCKS.

Street dealings were small and devoid of any new feature carry in the day except that prices were lower in consequence of the pressure to sell stocks for cash; but in the afternoon an improvement prevailed, the change being sudden and very marked, and prices advanced rapidly on small offerings. The greatest advance was in the Lake Shore, which rose from 62 to 76; New York Central sold up to 92; Western Union, 92; Erie, Hudson, 93; Harlem, 130; Pacific Mail 32, and Union Pacific 21. At the close the market was very irregular, from the fact that a number of stocks were offered for sale. The following are the latest prices current among the crowd of miscellaneous dealers on the street: New York Central, 91½@92; Erie, 39@39½; Lake Shore, 75a76; Northwestern, 40a45; Rock Island, 87a90; Pacific Mail, 31a32; St. Paul pref., 70@70¾; Western Union Telegraph, 61@65; Wabash, 42a45; Union Pacific, 20a21; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 21a22c; Harlem, 126a126c. It was rumored late in the day that one individual had purchased $1,000,000 on New York Central, Lake Shore and bonds, and also that other large loans had been made on various stocks.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 27, 1873.

BUSINESS—Continues quiet.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Is lower firm; No. 1 spring, $1 05; No. 2, 98a 99c cash, and $1 seller October. Rye dull; No 1, 62c cash. Barley steady and in moderate demand; No 2 cash. Oats firm; No 2, 47¼@48c. Barley firm; fall No. 2, 95a96c.

PROVISIONS—Pork offered at $14. Lard offered at 9c cash. Nothing done in meats and bacon.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand; sales of iron bound at 90c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Cotton better at 18¼c. Flour dull; superfine western and State, $5 20a5 70; fancy western and State, $5 80a6 00; extra Ohio $6 25a7 10. Whisky steady at 93c. Wheat heavy; Iowa spring $1 20@1 21; winter red Ohio $1 40. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn scarce; high mixed and yellow western, 65a66c; white 65a66c. Oats firmer at 49@50c. Eggs firm at 22@23c. Hay quiet. Hops quiet at 40@55c for 1873. Coffee quiet at 21a23c. Pork dull at $16 75a17 00. Beef dull at $8a$10. Lard steadier; old western 8 15-16c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Metals—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake 25½c. Tin—Straits pig dull at $47 00a51 50; American $44a44. Nails quiet; cut $4 50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Manufacturers' agents are still quiet, but there is a fair jobbing movement of assorted merchandise. The market for cotton goods is steady and firm and jobbers advise [illegible] last fold cambrics jobbing at 13c, except the Har

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

Pittsburgh, September 29, 1873.

	Cents.
Barrett, Wm., Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Betten, Wm. Brownsville, Pa.	2
Bernado, S., New York	2
Clifford, Neil, Cleveland, O.	2
Cramer & Co., T., Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Cox, Mary Ann, Cedarville, N. J.	2
Cowden, Isabella, South Camden, N. J.	2
Clark, Geo. W., Brownsville, Pa.	2
Doolittle, Rev. Justus, Galesburg, Ill.	2
Dewey, C. Wm., Peru, Ind.	2
Ezell, S. R., Pierce City, Mo.	2
Euler, Philip, Peoria, Ill.	2
Fullerton, W. G., Louisville, Ky.	2
Gallagher, Patrick, Youngstown, O.	2
Green, Mrs. Geo., Kingsmont, Md.	2
Gormley, Mary E., Allegheny, Pa.	2
Hartogensis, H. S., Baltimore, Md.	2
Harper, Mrs. C. B., Fountain Station, Ind.	2
Hukill, Oscar, East Liverpool, O.	2
Jinkers, Jacob, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Jamison, Mary, City, Pa.	2
Jones, Amanda T., New York	2
Jones, Mrs. Baltimore, Md.	2
Lewis, S. E., Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Martin & Kerr, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Moore, Albert, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Morton, Mrs., Johnstown, Pa.	2
Mulgrave, Jno., Boston, Mass.	2
Mcclelough & Co., P., Wilmington, Del.	3
McNeily, Jno., New Bedford, Mass.	3
Neely & Co., H. J., Cincinnati, O.	3
Robinson, James, Chartiers, Pa.	1
Rogers, D. C. P., Arizona	3
Simpson, A. T., Library, Pa.	2
Sasmith, Mr., Millville, N. J.	3
Tuttle, C. D., New York	3
Thornton, Frank, Altoona, Pa.	2
Tregenbo, Emma, Cincinnati, O.	2
Theis, Dr., Mt. Washington, Pa.	2
White, Eliza, Shippensport, Pa.	3
Wilson, Prof. R., Chattanooga, Tenn.	3
Williams, Mollie J., Brookville, Pa.	3
Wineman, Fred., Tarentum, Pa.	3
York, Ed. (2), Lowell, Mass.	3

JNO. H. STEWART, P. M.

The Litton Estate.

On Saturday, Register Gray granted letters of administration on the estate of Benjamin Litton, of Allegheny, to Mrs. Jane Litton, his wife, and James T., and Albert Litton, his sons. The amount of the bond is $40,000, which covers the personal estate of deceased. This is estimated at fully $30,000, and as is usually the case, the amount of the bond is double the value of the estate.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

The trains on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston road, as stated after to-day, will be run to Mononghanela City, a distance of thirty miles. The trains leave the upper terminus at 8 and 11 o'clock A. M.; 1; 4:30 and 6:15 P. M. Leave South Pittsburgh at 6:55 and 9:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 5:34 P. M.

Accident to a Boy.

Saturday morning, a boy named Derrickson, whose parents reside in Pleasant Valley, was thrown from a wagon, at the corner of Federal and Ohio streets, Allegheny, in consequence of the horse running away. He held on to the lines, and was dragged a considerable distance. His head was somewhat cut, and he was otherwise injured, but no bones were broken, and after his wounds had been dressed he was removed to his home.

The McClean-Schoonmaker Account.

Mr. A. Woodward, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy in the case of McClean, the suspended banker of Fourth avenue, made a report, on Saturday, in the matter of the account between McClean and James Schoonmaker, who had been in the habit of indorsing for each other. McClean held a credit against Schoonmaker of $49,449 75, and the assignee reports that the mortgages against the property of the latter will more than cover all that he is worth.

Sudden Death.

In the absence of Coroner West attending to duties in the East End, Alderman W. J. Logan yesterday held an inquest on the body of a man named George Seidenthal who died suddenly on Saturday afternoon in Lower St. Clair township. Deceased on Saturday was at work with a party of men in a field, when he suddenly took sick and fell upon his back. He had vomiting and complained of severe cramps. Dr. Denniston made a superficial examination and gave, as his opinion that Mr. Seidenthal had died from cholera morbus. A verdict in accordance therewith was rendered.

Another Pension Forger Arrested.

Officer Thomas Pender, of the United States service, on Saturday arrested a man named David Wright, who is charged with forging the name of Patrick Phillips upon a check for pension money. The accused had a preliminary hearing before Commissioner Gamble, and, in default of $2,000 bail, was committed for a further hearing to-day. Phillips boarded with Wright at Mt. Washington, Phillips drew his pension and a check for $154 50, dated September 26th, 1873, payable by the Assistant Treasurer at New York, was handed to Wright. Wright obtained the letter, and, abstracting the draft forged Phillips' name thereon and had it cashed at the National Trust Company, in this city, where he was known, by identifying a third party as Phillips.

An Absurd Rumor.

A ridiculous rumor was circulated, on Saturday, to the effect that the Pennsylvania Company had suspended payment. As this company has charge of all the leased lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad west of Pittsburgh, such a rumor was calculated to do a great deal of harm; but, fortunately, few persons were silly enough to believe it. The officers of the company were waited upon, and pronounced the report false and unfounded. The company does not only not suspended, but have been doing a splendid generous with the banks holding their deposits, in drawing out as little money as possible. Parties having claims against the company have been induced to wait a short time, owing to the scarcity of money, merely to accommodate the banks.

A Remarkable Occurrence.

A singular circumstance happened on Saturday morning, in connection with a railroad accident. A workman was observed walking along the track, as the early accommodation train was nearing Wood's run station. The dense fog decelved the man as to the distance, or he made a miscalculation in some way, as he remained on the track until struck by the engine. By a desperate effort he clung to the cow catcher and remained there until the train, which had been partly checked, was brought to a stand still. His head was cut and bruised, and he also received freely from the wound. He was able to get off, however, and walked away, without giving his name. This is perhaps the first time a man, after having been struck by a locomotive, has saved his life by seizing and clinging to it.

A New Method of Collecting a Claim.

Alfred Edward alleges that he had an old claim against John Anderson, and that John would not pay. One evening, recently, Anderson and a friend named Matthews were standing in front of Levy's saloon, Sixth street, when Edwards came along, led Anderson into the saloon by the arm, conveyed him in a friendly way to a back room, shut the door, and demanded the debt—$200. Anderson said he did not have the money, and refused to pay. Edwards knocked him down, "went through" his pockets, took all his money, amounting to about $100, and walked off. Matthews, who had followed the parties as far as the barroom, corroborated Anderson so far as the scuffle in the room was concerned, and information for robbery was made against Edwards before Alderman C. D. Smith, of Allegheny, and the accused was held for bail in $1,500.

The World's Evangelical Alliance.

The Protestant Ecumenical Council, or World's Evangelical Alliance, will meet in New York next Thursday. A grand reception will be given to foreign delegates in the evening at seven and a half o'clock. Season tickets, entitling the holders to reserved seats during the sessions, are sold at ten dollars. This will be one of the most important, if not the most important religious gatherings ever held in this country. We are informed that the streets of New York are to be warmed with gas lamps of the cools and lay ecclesiastics from abroad last week. The delegates to the Alliance from these cities are: Hon. F. H. Brunot, Revs. F. A. Noble, D.D. S. F. Scovel, D. D., John Douglas, L. D., I. C. Persaling, D. D., Professor R. D. Cwin, Rev. Thomas J. Hanna, and one or two others whose names have slipped from our memory. We understand that the most of these gentlemen will leave for New York in a few days and take part in the proceedings of the Protestant Ecumenical Council.

Application for an Injunction.

On Saturday, in the District Court, Robert Woods, Esq., counsel for the complainants, filed a bill in equity in behalf of Lockhart, Frew & Co., against the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. The complainants set forth in their bill that they are the owners in fee simple of a lot of ground situated in the Seventeenth ward, bounded by Forty-eighth street, the Allegheny river, and property owned by Andrews and the said railroad; that the lot contains six and one-half acres, and had erected thereon a barn or stable; that on the 20th of August the railroad company and their agents entered upon the premises and tore down a part of said barn; that the complainants afterwards fenced up the property, and placed a watchman in charge of the premises on September 20th the defendant and their agents demolished the fence and laid their track upon the property; that on September 9th the complainants repossessed themselves of the property, and are still in possession of the same; that the defendants threaten to trespass again and commit further acts upon said property; plaintiffs therefore ask for an injunction to restrain them from so doing. The case will come up for argument in a few days.

PENSION FORGER ARRESTED.

J. M. Coleman Apprehended in Indiana, Pa.

United States District Attorney Swoope yesterday received a dispatch that J. Mathews Coleman charged with forging pension papers had been apprehended there on inquiring as to the amount of bail. The information against Mr. Coleman was that more than one year ago he made out papers for an officer who was sent to arrest him, and although for some time past he was believed to be residing in the neighborhood of Indiana, where his family and relatives reside, officers had failed to find him.

Mr. Swoope will have the accused brought here, and he will most likely arrive to-day. Mr. Coleman was a practicing attorney in Indiana county, and has wealthy and very respectable relatives living there. He had been the attorney, and had collected pension money for as high as forty persons, it is said. She died, and for some time afterwards, as is alleged, the defendant forged her name to the proper papers and collected the money.

WYLIE AVENUE U. P. CHURCH.

Opening Services.

The formal opening exercises of the Wylie avenue U. P. church, Rev. Knox, pastor, were conducted in the lecture room of the new and elegant building which has been lately erected on the corner of Wylie avenue and Devilller street, Eleventh ward, this city, yesterday. The services in the forenoon and afternoon services were large, but not so large as in the morning and evening. In the evening there was hardly sufficient room

The audiences of the morning and afternoon services were made up principally of members and friends of the congregation, while in the evening it was quite different, many from the churches in the lower part of the city being present.

The Rev. R. W. Witherspoon, of the Fifth U. P. Church, Allegheny, preached in the morning at 10½ o'clock. After prayer—and singing of the 100 and 102d Psalms, and the reading of the 5th chapter of Gospel according to John—the Rev. gentleman took the following for His text: John 11th chapter, 1st and 4th verses. Bethesda at Jerusalem which was, at certain times, kinds of disease with a considerable length, and with great earnestness and forcible language, directed the attention of the audience to the great spiritual pool which will cleanse the sinner.

In the afternoon, the Rev. F. A. Noble, of the Third Presbyterian church, preached, taking as his text: that findeth his life shall loose it; and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it. Matthew 10 chapter 39 verse. Time and space will not permit us giving a synopsis of this most excellent and inspiring sermon.

In the evening at half past seven o'clock the Rev. A. M. Milligan, D. D., took for his text, "But I have charge, 6, v. 8.

After each of these services quite a liberal collection was taken up. The services were the most interesting and touching of the kind we have witnessed for some time. The singing was conducted by Mr. James Sance to whom much credit, and the thanks of the congregation are due.

The Pittsburgh Postoffice.

An Interview With Mr Swoope

History of the Investigation.

What the Government Officers Have Done

Misstatements Concerning a Proposed Compromise Corrected—Personal Relations Between the District Attorney and Mr. Stewart—How the Bail Was Procured—False Statements in Reference to a Successor—The District Attorney Will Prosecute Everybody, In and Out of the Office, Who Has Violated the Law.

Our first publication announcing the arrest of Col. Stewart, postmaster of this city, as a defaulter to the government, was sad enough, but it seems that "worse remained behind." There have been so many rumors and denials, assertions and contradictions, that the public scarcely know what to believe. In order to get at the truth, a representative of the COMMERCIAL called upon Hon. H. B. Swoope, United States District Attorney, yesterday, for the purpose of obtaining from him a plain statement of the facts and circumstances connected with the case. The District Attorney expressed himself as having been much annoyed by false statements in some of the papers, not only in regard to himself, but concerning the officers of the Postoffice Department at Washington. That the public may be able to judge correctly as to the manner in which Mr. Stewart had conducted the affairs of the office, and also form an intelligent opinion as to whether the officers here or its officers are censurable for what they have done, Mr. Swoope makes substantially the following statement:

THE FIRST SUSPICIONS.

More than a year ago, the District Attorney, whose office is in the postoffice building, suspected that there was something wrong in Mr. Stewart's management. He was not suspicious of Mr. Stewart himself, though not satisfied with his manner of conducting the office. He talked with him on the subject, and among other things told him he had seen a number of his employees intoxicated—lying about the halls—and that he ought to investigate the matter and discharge the guilty parties. Mr. Stewart promised to attend to it. Some time elapsed, but affairs went on about as before. Occasionally Mr. Swoope got complaints of lost letters, and things seemed to be growing worse.

THE SPECIAL AGENT NOTIFIED.

The special agent assigned to this district is C. M. Gould. Mr. Swoope, on learning of the lost letters, called Mr. Gould's attention to the condition of the office, and urged the necessity of an examination of its affairs. Mr. Gould promised to make a full examination. Over and over again was the attention of this agent called to the office, the District Attorney insisting that there were irregularities that should be corrected. About January last, Gould reported to Mr. Swoope that he had just completed an examination as he could make and found nothing wrong; that so far as the postoffice was concerned more than would ordinarily occur in the business of so large an office. Mr. Swoope has reason to believe that this examination was not what it should have been, and he has called for the removal of Mr. Gould.

NO COMPLAINT BOOK KEPT.

It is proper to state that a complaint of the loss of letters are ordinarily made to the Postmaster, at the place where the loss is discovered. It is his duty to report the loss, with all the particulars, immediately to the department. A brief of the facts is there made, and the case placed in the hands of a special agent for investigation. It is also the duty of the postmaster to keep a book in which complaints in a book provided for the purpose, called a "complaint book." It is evident that if the postmaster is doing nothing himself, or does not desire the visits of special agents, and would hence suppress the complaints of losses, the latter would not be made at all in the Pittsburgh office there being no record whatever of any lost letters.

INDICTMENT OF THE DEFAULTER.

Finding that no complaints had reached Washington, and that no improvement in the condition of the postoffice was made, after repeated demands for special agents to take care of their soldiers' wrote to the Postmaster General, inclosing the complaint of Mr Alexander, of Cannonsburg, as to the loss of a number of valuable letters between that point and Pittsburgh, and suggesting that the condition of the postoffice at Pittsburgh was such as to demand a special investigation.

The case was placed in the hands of a special agent who came here, and before he left he had to enter seriously upon the investigation he was called away by a trial in court. On the 12th of August Mr. Swoope again wrote the Postmaster General, as follows:

PITTSBURGH, August 12th, 1873.

Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General:—SIR: I had the honor, recently, to call your attention to the complaints of the loss of letters in the postoffice in this city, and to suggest that a competent special agent should be sent here to investigate the same. I received a letter, in reply, saying that a thoroughly competent agent would be sent. He has not arrived, however, and the complaints continue. A few days ago a man was brought to me with a whole bag of mail matter that he had picked up in the street. The report, by reason of the absolute carelessness of the party in charge. Inclosed I send affidavit, showing the loss of a registered letter. Such information may be done at once. The matter is a disgrace to the Government, and the delay is becoming an insufferable annoyance. Your obedient servant,

H. B. SWOOPE.

MR. SWOOPE SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON.

Immediately upon the receipt of the above letter, the Postmast.-General telegraphed Mr. Swoope to come to Washington. He went there and had an interview with him, in which the whole matter was fully discussed, and he informed the Postmaster-General of the special agents here to make a full and complete investigation. He stated that the agent would not be sent home immediately, as he was then engaged at Mobile. The agent, and his report of the 27th, Mr. Swoope again wrote to the Postmaster General, and on the same day Mr. Tyner, the chief special agent, arrived. On the 28th the Postmaster General wrote a caling that he had directed Mr. Swoope to make a thorough investigation.

Mr. Swoope's letter of the 27th was as follows:

PITTSBURGH, August 27, 1873.

Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General, SIR: I herewith inclose complaints of the loss of valuable letters in the postoffice. Postoffice, that present an alarming state of affairs. The *United Presbyterian* shows the loss of one hundred and forty-one. Since the publication of this list letters and evidence of the persons sending the money in all these cases.

You will see from this how important it is to have a thorough and searching investigation made at once. I would respectfully suggest that application made, that you send an experienced and competent special agent here at once. Delay in this matter is dangerous. I will rely on your patience and skill to detect the thieves.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't.,

H. B. SWOOPE, U. S. Attorney.

MAJ. PETHERBRIDGE'S INVESTIGATION.

Major Petherbridge summoned to his assistance several special agents from abroad, and entered upon the work systematically and energetically. It was not long until he discovered that the whole mail service of Pittsburgh was in a deplorable condition. Nearly every regulation of the Department had been violated. Everybody had access to the mails and letters, whether sworn or not. The Major stood in the office, while another man walked in, walked to a lock-box, and emptied it of its contents. The office was strewn with mail bags which had been allowed to accumulate for months, and a number of any kind were in force by which the loss of letters could be prevented. In addition to the defalcation at time, to state all the discoveries that were made; but they were of a character to demonstrate that the postmaster had been guilty of criminal neglect, and to call it by no harsher name.

Pending the investigation Major Petherbridge was called to Buffalo. During the interval, an investigation that was being conducted by another special agent as to another office, became so much complicated it to some extent, rendering it necessary to change the line of policy that had been adopted, and so proceedings directly against the postmaster sooner than it was intended or desired to do. A discrepancy in his accounts was discovered by Mr. Wilcox, which was known to amount to about $20,000, and was supposed to be considerably more. He was summoned to appear before special agent Sharrats, of New York, proceeded to the postoffice, showed his authority and requested to examine his accounts. The result showed a defalcation of $33,000.

MR. STEWART'S PRIVATE ACCOUNTS.

When it was ascertained and fixed by the certificate of the Postmaster, and of the stamp and money order clerks, a demand was formally made on Mr. Stewart for the money. He stated that he did not have it by him, but could get it for the use of the purposes; that he had never made any appropriations in the United States Depositary, and that he had kept his accounts in two banks. Major Petherbridge then demanded to see his bank books. He declined to show them, stating that he thought the government had no business with the matter—they were his private property. The Major told him that he had treated him thus far as a gentleman, and that whether he should continue to do so, must depend upon himself; that having chosen to conceal his books, he was illegally in private banks it was his duty to investigate the accounts, and that if he did not show him the books he would be compelled to seek the depositaries of a more serious character. Mr. Stewart then showed his books, exhibiting his accounts with both banks, to his credit, did not exceed $1,300. Major Petherbridge asked him how he expected to pay the money. He could not tell that it could not time he could pay it. The Major stated that he had but one course to pursue, and that was to notify all sureties of the amount of the defalcation, and demand it from them. He requested him to have the sureties meet him the next morning for that purpose. Mr. James Kelly and the father of Mr. Stewart were promptly on hand, were notified of the exact state of facts, and a formal demand made of them for the money. Mr. Kelly asked time to see if he could not raise them, but thought he could pay the indebtedness within thirty days.

THE ALLEGED COMPROMISE.

These parties went up to the Court House, to Mr. Swoope, who was engaged in the trial of the penitentiary case, and wanted him to draw the necessary papers to enable Mr. Stewart to transfer real estate, and his interest in the livery stable, to his sureties, to indemnify them. Mr. Swoope told them that he would be at his office as soon as he concluded his argument in the case, when he would inform them what he could do. They subsequently met in the District Attorney's office, there being present Mr. Stewart, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Peterson, and Major Petherbridge. Mr. Swoope told them that he could draw the papers for the transfer, but if he did so and the others for the transaction would be void under the bankrupt law; that it would be his duty, unless the money was immediately paid, to have the bonds declared by the official bond; that the suit would be a lien upon Mr. Stewart's property, and if the bail paid the debt they could be subrogated to the rights of the government; but that he did not desire them to act upon his opinion, and preferred that they should act upon his opinion, and preferred that they should act upon his opinion, and preferred that they should